Bellefonte Watchman Republican.

Established In 1869 | "Let Us See To it that A Government of the People, for the People and by the People, Shall Not perish from the Earth."—A. LINCOLN. | TERMS : $1.50 Per Year.

VOL. XXVIII | BELLEFONTE, PA., THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 22, 1897. | NO. 15

"THE LORD IS RISEN"

Special Easter Services Held in Several of the Churches.

THE DAY A MOST BEAUTIFUL ONE

The Congregations Were Extremely Large—Special Music the Feature—The Edifices Decorated With Plants and Flowers.

The rising sun behind yon slope,
The Easter skies adorning,
Impresses on our hearts the hope
Of His eternal morning.

Easter was observed in all the churches in Bellefonte yesterday by some service appropriate to the day. The music was of a special character, while the sermons by the pastors all dwelt on Scriptural passages suitable to the occasion. Many of the pulpits were decorated with flowers, and all the arrangements were in keeping with the day. The services in the Presbyterian and Episcopal churches were in reality sacred concerts.

At the Presbyterian church preparations for this event had been going on for weeks under the capable direction of Organist W. T. Meyer. The whole choir deserve the highest commendation for the beautiful music rendered.

The church was beautifully decorated with potted plants and flowers.

The evening services began at 7:30 and at that hour the large edifice was crowded with people, many being compelled to stand.

As an opening piece Organist W. T. Meyer played a beautiful piece entitled "Resurrection Morn," composed by him especially for this occasion. After an invocation by Dr. Laurie the choir, composed of the following named ladies and gentlemen, sang "Awake Thou That Sleepest."

W. T. Meyer, director and organist.

Sopranos—Mrs. J. C. Meyer, Misses Henrietta Butts, Blanche Hayes, Elsie Weaver, Lizzie McKibben,

Alto—Bessie Dorworth.

Tenors—Messrs. Hard P. Harris, A. R. Rutt, Chas. Harter.

Bassos—J. C. Meyer, Roy McCalmont, Henry Brown, W. Harrison Walker.

Three very beautiful soprano solos were rendered by Miss Elsie Weaver, Mrs. J. C. Meyer and Miss Henrietta Butts, the latter accompanied on the violin by W. P. Young. A quartette, composed of Mrs. J. C. Meyer, Misses Henrietta Butts, Lizzie McKibben and Bessie Dorworth, sang "Abide with Me." Another very beautiful piece was a solo and quartette entitled "Easter Day," rendered by Misses Lizzie McKibben and Bessie Dorworth and Messrs. H. P. Harris and J. C. Meyer. The solo part was taken by Miss McKibben. She has a beautiful soprano voice, capable of great flexibility.

Another feature of the evening which was greatly appreciated was a violin solo by W. P. Young.

The following is the evening's program in full:

"Resurrection Morn."—organ.....
.....W. T. Meyer
W. T. Meyer.
Invocation—Dr. Laurie.....
"Awake Thou that Sleepest."—Choir
.....Holden
"The Resurrection."—soph. solo...Shelley
Miss Elsie Weaver.
"Scripture Reading."—Dr. Laurie.....
"Abide With Me."—quartette....Emerson
Mrs. J. C. Meyer, Misses. Henrietta Butts, Lizzie McKibben, Bessie Dorworth.
"The Day of Resurrection."—...Hanscom
Miss Henrietta Butts.
"Address"—Dr. Laurie.....
"Now is Christ Risen."—choir.....Nichol
"Berceuse"—violin solo.....Alard
Mr. W. P. Young.
"Easter Day"—solo & quar.....Rowley
Miss Lizzie McKibben, Miss Bessie Dorworth, Mr. H. P. Harris,
Mr. J. C. Meyer.
"Our Risen King"—sop. solo.....Lond
Mrs. J. C. Meyer.
"On the First Day of the Week"—choir
.....Lynes
Doxology—"Praise God from Whom All Blessings Flow."
Benediction.
Postlude—"Pilgrims' Chorus."
.....R. Wagner

AT ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL.

The Easter services at St. John's Episcopal church were beautiful and very interesting. The altar was profusely decorated with Easter lillies, cut flowers and potted plants. The music by the choir, under the direction of Organist W. B. Reeves, was of a very high order, eliciting much commendation. The church was well filled at both morning and evening service, many standing in the rear of the church and on the step of the vestibule.

At the morning service the rector, Rev. R. E. Wright, delivered a very interesting address on a subject appropriate to the day.

Those who deserve special mention for their work are Geo. Bayard, Philip Waddle, Alfred Brisbin, Earle Bell and Arthur Harper. The following is the program rendered:

Processional, "Jesus Christ is Risen To-day.....Lyra Davidica
Christ Our Passover—Anthem.....
Te Deum—Anthem, B Minor.....Buck
Beneductus.....Anon
Introit—"At The Lamb's High Feast We Sing."....G. J. Alvey
Kyrie.....Monk
Glo Tib.....Monk
Hymn—"Christ The Lord is Risen To-day."....Rimbault
Offertory—"They Have Taken Away my Lord."....Stainer
Sanctus.....Monk
Hymn—"Oh, Saving Victim."...J. Nglow
Gloria in Excelsis.....Monk
Nunc Dimittis.....Whitney
Recessional—"Jesus Loves,"....Gauntlett

EVENING SERVICE AT 7:30 P. M.

Processional—"Jesus Christ is Risen To-day."....Lyra Davidica
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.....Bunnett
Hymn—"He is Risen."....J. Neader
Offertory—"I am He that Liveth."...King
Hymn—"The Day of Resurrection."
.....Fours
Recessional—"The Strife is Over,"....
.....Palestrina

AT THE W. C. T. U.

The meeting at the W. C. T. U. rooms was conducted by young men from the Y. M. C. A. It began at 2:30 with a song service, followed by a very earnest prayer by Robert Irwin. After this a very pretty duet, entitled "Green Hills Far Away," was sung by Messrs. Bert Bayard and Milton Derr. This was followed by short addresses by Samuel Taylor and James R. Hughes.

The meeting was then brought to a close by the boys singing that beautiful railroad piece entitled "Life's Railway to Heaven."

AT THE REFORMED CHURCH.

Beautiful services were held at the Reformed church. Holy communion was administered, a class of ten being confirmed and ten received by certificate. The church was profusely decorated with flowers and potted plants. During the offertory a beautiful hymn entitled "Christ's Passover" was rendered, in which the solo parts were taken by Miss Lulu Harper and Miss Florence Gearhart. Miss Moore and Miss Gearhart sang a very pretty duet, as did also Mrs. H. E. Jenkins and Mr. Lukenbach. Mr. Paul Gearhart sang a very beautiful solo. There was a large attendance both morning and evening.

CASTORIA

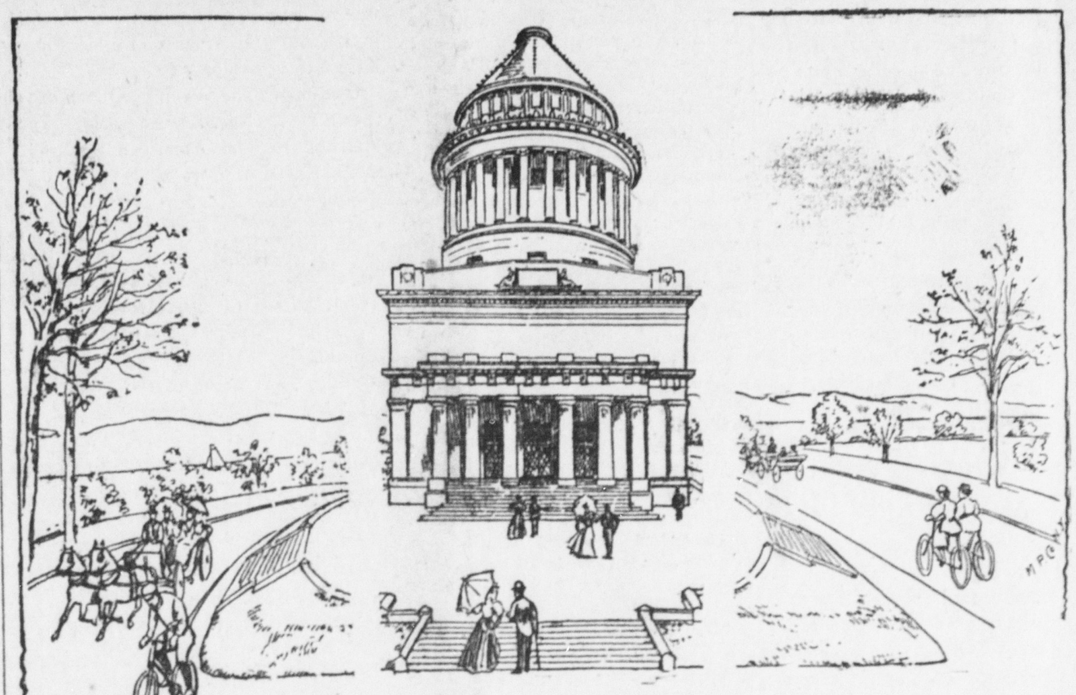
For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

A Big Deal.

Mr. John Gufly of Pittsburg, an ex-sheriff of Westmoreland county, and J. R. Conner, Esq, of Pittsburg, who on February 15. 1897. came here and purchased forty thousand acres of timber and coal lands in West Va., from Albert Owens, of Milesburg, sold the same to a N. Y. and Pittsburg syndicate yesterday for one half million dollars.

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup seems sentas a specialprovidence to the little folks. Pleasant to take, perfectly harmless, and absolutely sure to give instant relief in alicase of cold or lung trouble.



GRANT

GRANT'S MEMORIAL.

DEDICATION OF THE MAUSOLEUM APRIL 27TH.

General Outline of the Ceremonies—Preparation for the Grandest Water and Land Parades Ever Given in America—A Reception by President McKinley.

The preparations made by the authorities in charge here have reached proportions to insure a solemn pageant such as the new world has never seen in honor of a military hero, and such as will put in the background even the great anniversaries that have illustrated the civic life of the metropolis. The ceremonies that will begin with the marching of soldiers and civilians towards the heights of Riverside drive; that will be shifted to the bosom of the Hudson when the war ships of all nations thunder their salutes amid the evolutions of the merchant marine; that will reach their culmination in the addresses about the tomb where will be gathered the representatives of foreign powers and the most distinguished citizens of America, and that will close with the evening reception to the President and his Cabinet, will mark a height of national gratitude such as could only be manifested for the chief figure in the greatest war of the century. The noble temple in which the ashes of Grant will find their last rest-

PRESIDENT GRANT 1868.

ing place and which will then be dedicated, will stand as the most impressive memorial ever reared by the voluntary gratitude of a people.

Enough is known already of the scope of the celebration to warrant the announcement that more regular soldiers and marines will march in the parade than have been called out since the close of the war of the rebellion; that more militiamen will come out than at any previous pageant; that never have so many Governors, with their military staffs, appeared in procession as will be in the line of march upon April 27. In the matter of municipal decoration the occasion is likely to be unprecedented, and the display upon the water will be such as could only be possible upon New York's unequalled harbor.

Gen. Horace Porter, the newly appointed Minister to France, will be the orator of the occasion, and one of the addresses will be by President McKinley.

The parade will be formed in three grand divisions. First, the Military Grand Division composed of all military organizations, the Regular Army, United States Marines, United States Seamen, National Guard and Naval Reserves and Independent Companies, to be commanded by Major-Gen. Wesley Merritt, United States Army. Second, the Veterans' Grand Division composed of the Grand Army of the Republic, Union Veteran Union, Sons of Veterans, and all other army veteran organizations, and commanded by Major-Gen. O. O. Howard, United States Army. Third, the Civic Grand Division composed of all civic organizations.

Major General Greenville M. Dodge, who fought beside Grant, will have charge of the great parade. Gen. Dodge is one of the oldest living corps commanders who served under Gen. Grant in the Army of the Tennessee. He was for a long time closely identified with Gen. Grant's campaigns, and since the death of Gen. Sherman he has been president of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee. He was born in Putnamville, Danvers, Mass.

Of these ceremonies, General Horace Porter, treasurer of the Monument Association, says:

"We purpose to make the dedication as great in American history as the French made the transfer of the remains of Napoleon from St. Helena. The representatives of foreign Governments will be numerous, and we have assurances that several nations will send war vessels and special officers to further honor the occasion. There will be militia from all the Northern and many of the Southern States."

HOUSE IN WHICH GRANT WAS BORN.
At Point Pleasant, Clermont County, Ohio April 27, 1822, Grant was born.

The President of the United States, the Vice-President and members of the Cabinet, the Justices of the Supreme Court, the members of the Diplomatic Corps, and the Senators and Representatives in Congress have been invited to take part in the ceremonies. The Governors of many States will also be present with their military staffs. The occasion will mark the first visit of President McKinley to New York since his elevation to the Presidency.

The money for the erection of this tomb came from men who had fought with Grant, from the widows and orphans of those who fell beside him, from workshops and banking houses, from churches and schools, from all grades of society.

The monument was designed by John H. Duncan. In its compactness and symmetry it is typical of Grant himself. It has a square, Doric base, a circular cupola and a steepled dome. The exterior is of granite, the interior of white marble. Entering at the porch upon the southern side the opening of the crypt is seen, thirty feet wide, in the center of the chamber, where the sarcophagus will be placed. Overhead the interior takes the shape of a rotunda. The porch without is approached by a flight of steps seventy feet wide.

The great sarcophagus in which the remains of General Grant will repose is cut from a single block of Montello granite. It is 10.4 feet long, 5.6 feet wide, 4.8 feet high, and weighs ten tons. red color, only slightly variegated by the spots usually found in granite, and its resistance to crushing pressure is much greater.

The total cost of General Grant's tomb will be about $600,000. This has been contributed by 80,000 citizens in sums ranging from one cent to $5,000. Most of it came from New York.

The site is the gift of New York, one of the three places General Grant indicated to his family in private memoranda, which he preferred for his grave, "because the people of that city befriended me in my need."

GRANT AND BUCKNER.

The Union General would not Compromise, But Offered His Purse.

It was in 1862 when General Simon B. Buckner, a former class-mate of Grant, had, in following the orders of his superior officers in the Confederacy, become hopelessly entangled at Donaldson, that Grant wrote his famous "unconditional surrender dispatch."

Buckner had sought to extricate his troops from a very serious dilemma presaging utter defeat, by proposing to General Grant that commissions from both sides be appointed to settle terms of capitulation.

To this Grant replied: "Yours of this date proposing armistice, and appointment of commissioners to settle terms of capitulation is just received.

"No terms except an unconditional and immediate surrender can be accepted. I propose to move immediately upon your works."

It is a matter of history that General Buckner surrendered before the time limit indicated by the word "immediately" had expired.

After the surrender, and when General Buckner had gone aboard the transport that was to convey him North, General Grant took him aside, and said, in his gentle, half-diffident way: "Buckner, you may be going among strangers, and I hope you will allow me to share my purse with you." Buckner thanked him for his kindness,

MRS. JULIA DENT GRANT.

and told him that he had made provisions so that he would not require financial assistance.

A few years later, the funeral cortege of the great general who had hurled the successful columns against the Southern lines along the crest of Missionary Ridge, and who had brought final defeat to the Southern arms in Virginia was followed by no more sincere mourners than the Southern generals who came from far away homes to pay a last tribute of friendship to the memory of Grant.

One of these Southern generals, who served as a pall-bearer at the funeral, was General Simon Bolivar Buckner, of Kentucky.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists.

THAT KNOCK-OUT BLOW

Billy Vernon of Camden Is Still Lying Unconscious.

DEATH MAY OCCUR AT ANY MOMENT

An Illustration of Allowing "Athletic" Contests to Go to a Finish—A Number of Arrests Made.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21.—Billy Vernon, the Haverstraw, N. Y., lightweight, who collapsed in the fourteenth round of about with Leslie Pearce, of Camden, N. J., at the Olympic Athletic club, Athens, Pa., last night, remains in a critical condition at the Presbyterian hospital, this city, and his death may occur at any moment. The physicians cannot say whether his condition is a consequence of injuries received in the fight or of natural causes. The only mark on his body is a slight bruise over the heart, and there are conflicting statements as to whether or not Vernon was felled by a blow from his antagonist.

Pearce and nine other participants in the affair have been arrested, and the former was committed to prison in Media to-night on a formal charge of assault and battery. By instruction from District Attorney Shaffer, of Delaware county, who stated that Vernon is likely to die, the justice who held Pearce refused bail. In the event of death Pearce will be charged with murder.

Among the others arrested are Paul Dime, of Amsterdam, N. Y., Vernon's second, Robert Deady, manager of the Olympic, and the timekeepers, referees and their officials. They were admitted to bail for a hearing on Monday, when Pearce will also be brought up.

Foster,s Predictions

My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from 16 to 20th, and the next will reach the Pacific coast about 21st, cross the west of Rockies country by close of 22d, great central valleys 23d to 25th, eastern states 25th. Warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 21st, great central valleys 23d, eastern states 25th. Cool wave will cross west of Rockies country about 14th, great central valleys 26th, eastern states 28th. The prominent feature of this storm will be the very cool weather that will accompany the cool wave. Temperature of the week ending 17th, will average below normal and the rainfall will be the heaviest of the month. It will be remembered that severe storms were expected not far from April 10 and 17.

This Dog's Death Enriched a Church.

Mrs. Elizabeth Fhee, an eccentric woman of Westchester, Pa., died in 1886, after a long and devout membership of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal church, of Tredyffryn township. It was believed on her death that she would leave a part of her little fortune of $10,000 to the church, and so she did, but the bequest was not available for the church until after the death of her dog, for whose maintenance she left $1,500. The dog was a surly and snappish mongrel of the lowest order, quite devoid of good looks or any other quality that was attractive to any one but his mistress. He lived two years, and since that time St. Peter's church has enjoyed the income of the $1,500.

Dr. Agnew's Ointment Cures Piles:—Itching, Bleeding, and Blind Piles Comfortin one application, A cure in three to six nights It cures all skin diseases in young and old. A remedy beyond compare, and it never fails. 35 cents.

Sold by J. N. & S. Krumrine

Among the contributors to the April number of McClure's Magazine are Will H. Low, Robert Louis Steveson, the Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Hamlin Garland Rudyard Kipling, Octavo Thanet, Cy Warman, and Ian Maclaren. It is remarkably fine number with a special Easter cover.

Our Story Teller.

MEETING JASON'S WIFE.

It was only a fragment of their story, but the great events of life all come to us in fragments.

His name was Jason. Rachel was his daughter. He was not a man of prepossessing appearance. His coat was rough and heavy and reached almost to his feet. He wore a black slouch hat which was bound over the ears and converted into a shape resembling an oldfashioned poke bonnet by a red woolen nubia which was wound round his head and tied under his chin. He had a bushy, red beard, deep sunken blue eyes and heavy red eyebrows. The little girl was dark and thin and wiry. Her grab was a symphony in quakerish gray. There was a gray hood with a three-inch frill that stood out around her eager face like a semi-circular fortification, a gray cloak, gray mittens, gray stockings and gray cloth overshoes. She sat very close beside the man, and every little while she looked up at those portions of his face that were visible through the nubia, the hat and the coat collar, and laid her little hand on his and stroked it affectionately.

They did not speak for several minutes No one did. Silence, with the exception of the rat-a-tat-tat of frozen shoes against the cold, wet floor of the car, seemed to be the rule against which none but the conductor dared infringe as he now and then called out the names of the intersecting streets. At length the man removed one of his gloves, unbuttoned his coat and took from the inside pocket a letter which was creased and soiled from being read and refolded many times.

"What time did she say she would be here?" he asked, as he handed the letter to the little girl. "Look again, Rachel.'

"At half-past 4," she said, after having applied herself to the written sheet for a minute or so.

"Are you sure? I wish you'd read that part aloud again, my dear. I don't want to make any mistake."

"'I will be at Polk street depot at 4.30 Saturday afternoon,'" she read in a shrill voice, that trembled with the excitement she had tried in vain to repress.

',It must be nearly that time now, ain't it?" he asked, anxiously.

The little girl turned around and looked at the dial of a large clock that had been placed in the window of a drug store they were passing then,

"No," she said, "it's only 3. We'v got lot's of time."

She gave him the letter again, but he did not put it back in his pocket. There was another short silence. Presently he leaned toward her and said, in a subdued voice, that was evidently meant for her ear alone:

"Read it through, won't you Rachel? I can't hardly believe it. It seems too good to be true. Sometimes I think I must be dreaming. Let me hear again what she says, my dear."

The little girl looked round the crowded car half fearfully as though doubting the propriety of publishing to a score of unsympathetic strangers the contents of a letter which had been laughed over and cried over and held sacred by her young heart, but everybody being suddenly intent on their own affairs she decided that the act which savored so strongly of sacrilege was permissible, and nestling closer to the old man's side she commenced to read.

"My dear, dear Jason, I'm——"

He drew his ungloved hand quickly across his eyes.

"Are you sure that's right?" he interrupted. Did she say just that? Did she call me dear Jason?"

"Yes, here it is—My dear, dear Jason, I am coming home to see you."

"Coming home to you," he repeated. "She's coming home to me."

"This resolution is not sudden, Jason. I have been thinking of it for a long time, and often have I been on the point of writing and asking if you felt that you could grant me pardon full and free. But somehow I couldn't bring myself to it. But I'm coming back, anyway, Jason——"

"Coming back," he said, softly.

"Trusting that in your wealth of goodness you may find forgiveness for such as I."

"Aye," he murmured, "she's sure of that."

"My life, since leaving you, has been one continual season of suffering. Remorse for the grief I have caused you has tormented me day and night. Ah, Jason, there is nobody like you, after all, and if you'll take me home again there is nothing that I—well, well promises are needless. I will be at the Polk street depot at 4:30 Saturday afternoon. Jason, will you meet me? And bring little Rachel, too, Jason.

"Yours, in penitence,

"ELLEN."

His hand rested over his eyes for some time after the conclusion of the letter.

"It must be half-past 4 now, ain't it?" he asked at length.

"No, it's only a little past 3. Father," and her dark eyes grew very wistful, "tell me all about it once more, won't you, before we see her? We'll never say anything about it after that, will we, father?"

The car dragged slowly along. The cold grew more intense. The passengers were dividing their time between reviling the weather, the conductor and the street car company and listening to the only conversation that enlivened the downtown trip. But all discomforts and annoyances were unheeded by the man in the rough coat and the little girl in gray, for whom the world held nothing that afternoon except themselves and the woman who was to come in at the Polk street depot at half-past 4.

"It's been ten years since I saw 'er," he said. 'You was a little teenty thing then, only a year old. She went away one night, February 17, it was. I remember that just as well as anything. She left me because I didn't know much; because I was ign'r'nt—that was what she told the neighbors—an' I know it was so, because she had often said the same thing to me. I couldn't write nor even read, an' she ought to have knowed better'n to marry me, she said. I was good to her an' kind an' tried to make up for it in other ways, but she couldn't stand my ign'r'nce any longer—that was what she told the neighbors—an' I guess it's about right. An' I don't know's I blame 'er much. The neighbors did, but I never said anything about it. It must be pretty hard for a bright, well-read woman to be tied to an ugly old man like me. The only thing I ever blamed 'er for was for leavin' you, bein' 's you was such a teenty thing. But I brought you up alone the best I could. I ain't done bad by you, have I, Rachel?"

The little girl was crying softly and her only answer was to press his hand, which she held in both her own.

"I never heard from 'er after that. They went south—her an' the music teacher who boarded next door—at least, that's what the neighbors said. About six years ago the blacksmith on the corrun across 'em one day down Florida. But I knowed she'd come back. I felt it in my bones. The day after she went away I commenced to get ready for 'er. I made up my mind she should find things improved when she come back. I couldn't make much change in myself—it's hard work to teach an old dog new tricks, you know—so I turned my whole attention to you. I've tried to bring you up so she wouldn't be ashamed of you when she got back. An' she won't be. Anybody'd be proud of you, Rachel. You know a good deal, don't you, my dear? You know readin' an' writin' an' hist'ry an' geography, don't you Rachel?"

And algebry. An' you c'n play an' sing, too, can't you, Rachel?"

„Yes, and say six words in French."

Her father looked at her in bewilderment for a moment, as though stupefied by the contemplation, of so many accomplishments. Then: "She'll be proud of you Rachel, my girl. A king couldn't have brought you up better," he said, fondly.

The little girl seemed thoughtful.

"Father," she said, "do you suppose mother has thought of how hard you have worked, in the house and out of it, and how you have pinched and saved and worried along, that I might learn? Do you suppose she will be surprised at my knowing so much? Do you suppose she knows how lonely I have been sometimes without a mother and how lonely you have been with nobody but me to love you? Do you suppose she knows all we have gone through together, father, and do you suppose she loves us now?

The man regarded her in a frightened manner, as though struggling with some latent doubt that had been called into life by the perplexing questions. But the conflict with suspicion was brief.

"Of course she does," he said, stoutly. "Else why does she come back to us?"

"Polk street!" called out the conductor. "Depot two blocks west."

The little girl clutched the letter tightly. They drew their wraps more closely about them and hurried out of the car and toward the depot, where the penitent wanderer was to meet them at 4.30.

Emma M. Wise in the Chicago News.

For Sickness Get the Best

Old Choice Wines from Speer's vineyards, Passaic. The rich Port Grape, the Claret, vin. 1881, the Burgundy and Unfermented are unexcelled for entertainments, family use and invalids. One bottle of Speer's is worth three of California wine.

KANSAS CITY HAS A TIME

The Incendiary Was About and Got in His Bad Work.

SEVERAL FIRES IN A FEW HOURS

All Were in the Business Centre of the Town and the Gambling Element is Supposed to Know of Them.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 15.—Since 9 o'clock last night Kansas city seems to have been at the mercy of a band of incendiaries. Between 9 o'clock this (Thursday) morning, seven fires broke out in he business centre of the city, At least four and probably all of those fires were of incendiary origin. While the majority of the blazes were extinguished in their incipiency. two of them result in heavy damages. The big five-story Scarritt block, on Walnut street near Ninth, was destroyed, entailing a loss of $60,000, and from this structure the flames spread to an adjoining structure in Main street, also owned by the Scarritt estate, and occupied by the Campbell & Eaton Crockery company. The building on Main street was damaged to the extent of $10,000, and the crockery stock suffered an equal damage. Only by a very narrow margin were other adjoining buildings saved from destruction.

It was while this dangerous fire was raging that the torch was applied to various other parts of the business district. At Twelfth and Walnut streets fire was started in a pile of dry goods boxes in an alley. At Twelfth street and Grand Avenue the torch was applied to excelsior and thrust in the hallways of a lodging house. At Fifth street and Delaware Avenue fire was started in the rear of the Armour building. Another fire was started near Loose Brothers' cracker manufactory at Second and Main streets and still another at Hill's brewery on the East bottoms. In several of these fires coal oil was freely used by the incendiaries.

At 1 o'clock this morning, when the forces of the fire department were scattered and possibly somewhat demoralized, fire was discovered in G. W. Loveoy's planing mill at Fourteenth and Main streets. The fire had gained such great headway that the building was soon enveloped in flames and within a short time the planing mill with all its valuable machinery and a big stock of manufactured lumber was in ruins. The loss is heavy. That this fire and the fire in the Carroll block were of incendiary origin, there is no direct proof, but all the indications are that fire-bugs alone are responsible.

What could be the object of the incendiaries is mere speculation, but among the excited businessmen who gathered about the streets in small groups at 2 o'clock this morning seriously discussing the situation, the opinion was frequently expressed that the gambler element which has so long held full sway in Kansas City and which is now forced to quit its operations owing to a complete overhauling of the police administration, is at the bottom of the incendiaries.

Stands By the Negro Boy.

Washington. April 14.—Congressman Shattuc, of Ohio, yesterday nominated D. J. Bundy, a colored lad of Cincinnati, to a cadetship at Annapolis. He has been urged to with draw the name but says he will stand by the appointment. "The boy earned the appointment fairly," said Gen. Shattuc to-day. "There was a competitive examination, and two colored lads, one of them Bundy, outstripped their Caucasian competitors. One of them however, proved to be over 20, and was therefore disbarred. I had told them the competition was open to every eligible boy in my district. Bundy is one of the handsomest boys I ever saw. Yesterday I sent his name to the Secretary of the Navy and he will be appointed. I have received no communications from the students at Annapolis on the subject but several Congressmen have told me that it was an unwritten law not to allow a colored boy at Annapolis. They told me if I persisted it would break up the school, and that other students would resign. ,Let them resign and be d——d,' I replied. That boy has earned his appointment fairly, and I'm going to see that he goes to Annapolis and receives fair treatment if it is in my power to do so."

Reeser-Hunter

Miss Nannie M. Hunter, youngest daughter of the late Hon. Benjamin F. Hunter, was married to Andrew M. Reeser, of Snow Shoe, on Wednesday, April 14th. The ceremony was performed at the Hunter homestead, near Fillmore, and only the immediate relatives of the young folks were there. Rev. D. L. Jones, of the Presbyterian church, officiated.

After the nuptial a splendid wedding supper was served and Mr. and Mrs. Reeser came to this place, where they took an evening train for a short wedding tour.

—Look out for big fish stories, as every member of the Bellefonte Liars' club went on a fishing tour up Spring creek this morning.

—Mr. Will Larimer has purchased George Beezer's livery stable. Mr. Beezer will manage M. B. Garman's string of high steppers in the future.

Senior Class Exercises at the High School.

Very interesting literary exercises were held in the brick school building Thursday afternoon, April 15th, by the Senior class of the Bellefonte High School. Quite a number of visitors were present and the young orators received hearty applause for their efforts.

The exercises of the afternoon were opened with an invocation by Rev. E. E. Hoshour. This was followed by Song No. 125 by the school, after which the following program was rendered:

Oration—"Character Building," Miss Gertie Taylor.

Oration—"The Weeping Queen of the Indies," Chas. Kase.

Oration—"The American Sculptor," Miss Myra Carson.

Song—85.

Oration—"Gen. Francis Walker," Clarence Harper.

Oration—"Reconstruction Legislation," Miss Grace Blackford.

Oration—"Julius Caesar," Joseph Runkle.

Oration—"Waning of the Crescent," Miss Millie Wagner.

Song—Quartette.

Oration—"Possibilities of Twentieth Century," Wallace Reeder.

Oration—"Colonial Literature," Miss Alice Ishler.

Oration—"Why this Republic may Endure," Alf. Irvin.

Oration—Va. and Mass. a Century Ago," Miss Emma Wagner.

Song—150.

Oration—"The Rose in Song and Story," Miss Maud Miller.

Oration—"Young Men in History," Morton Smith.

Oration—"Are Republics Ungrateful," Miss Maud Harshbarger.

A Literary Treat.

The lecture given in the Court House last evening on "Robert Burns," by Dr. W. Clark Robinson, was one of the finest ever delivered in Bellefonte. It was a literary treat to those who were fortunate enough to hear it.

If enough tickets can be sold to warrant it, Dr. Robinson will give a series of lectures here, the next one being on the 26th of this month J C. Meyer, Esq., Frank S. Rhoads, James R. Hughes and several of the ladies of our town have the matter in charge.

To the Delicate and Malarious.

The most incredulous are convinced of the virtues of Aunt Rachael's Malaria Peruvian Bark Bitters upon a trial of them. Their base is Speer's Port Wine with herbs and root so favorable known to the Medical Profession and the community at large as the best cure for Malaria. They are all that can be desired by the most feeble victims of Malaria. Physicians prescribe them.

Death at Millheim.

Mrs. Ilgen Musser died at her home, in Millheim, last Thursday, after a long illness of dropsy. Deceased was 61 years old and leaves a husband and eight children. She was a daughter of Samuel Otto, deceased, and had been a conscientious member of the Methodist church for years Funeral services were held Sunday morning.

—The early bird is catching the roaming worm.

—It is said the reason the people in Centre Hall desire more water works is on account of their having but one hotel in the place.

—Mr. Mortimore Donahoe and Hard Harris were trout fishing at Culvey's Gap Thursday. Mr. Donahoe brought home 67 speckled beauties and Mr. Harris 37.

—Col. Wm. Shortlidge and Hon. A. O. Furst went to Harrisburg Wednesday morning, where the latter made an address before the Legislative Judiciary committee in favor of a bill for a chattel mortgage law in this state.

—Wm. Bailey Wigton, superintendent of the Philipsburg fire-brick works, will be married to Miss Marie Lloyd, a daughter of John Lloyd Esq., of Altoona, on Wednesday evening, April 21st. The ceremony will be performed in the Broad Ave. Presbyterian church, Altoona.

For Over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by all druggists in all parts of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for 'Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind'

KILLED BY THE ROBBERS

Cashier Stickney Died in His Defense of the Bank.

HE MADE A DESPERATE FIGHT

Was Murdered While Resisting the Plunderers—They Obtained a Large Sum of Money, but Overlooked $100,000 in United States Bonds.

Somersworth, N. H., April 16.—While resisting the entry of two desperate robbers, and during a heroic but futile struggle to protect $150,000 or more in money and securities in the compartments of the open vault of the Great Falls National bank this afternoon, Cashier Joseph A. Stickney was murdered near the desk which he had occupied for years. After killing Stickney the murderers ransacked the vault and fled with all the cash it contained with the exception of a $5 gold piece. As near as can be estimated, about $6,000 was taken, but it is possible that the loss will considerably exceed this sum, as no one but the dead cashier knew the exact amount that was in the institution at the time. The robbers, after knocking Stickney down with a blackjack, cut his throat. The most remarkable feature of the robbery is the fact that $100.000 in bonds of the United States, which were kept in one of the drawers of the big vault, and which the robbers evidently examined hastily, were not taken. No one was aware that there was anything wrong at the bank until nearly 2 o'clock, or an hour after the murderous work was done. The perpetrators had ample time to escape, and this evening scores of deputy sheriffs, marshalls, police and citizens are scouring this section of the State and the adjoining State of Maine, which is just across the Salmon Falls river. The men made their visit to the bank at the busiest time of the day, and so completely did they accomplish the robbery that only an uncertain clue and a very meager description of them was obtainable.

It has always been customary for Cashier Stickney and the bank clerk, Mrs. Parker Swazey, to close the bank at noon and not reopen it until 2 o'clock. To-day Mrs. Swazey left her desk at noon. The cashier remained, looking over the bank's accounts and it is thought he was preparing to go out when the robbers entered.

The first suspicion that the bank had been robbed was at two minutes to 2, when Frank P. Reed went up the staircase and found that the thick plate glass in the hall door of the bank had been completely shattered. He notified City Marshal Eaton, and they broke in the door and found evidences of a desperate struggle. On the floor in a great pool of blood was the lifeless body of Stickney. His head had been nearly severed from the body, the robbers having cut his throat. His head was marked with several deep gashes made by a heavy blackjack and the skull was fractured.

A Relable Woman Wanted.

We want a reliable woman in every County to establish a corset parlor for the sale of Dr. Nichol's Celebrated Spinal Supporting Corsets and "Double from End to End" Clasps, with Asbestos Lined Bust Protector. Every pair warranted not to break or rust; absolutely impervious to moisture or perspiration. A new pair given for every pair that breaks. Guarantee printed on each corset. Recommended by over 10,000 physicians. furnish complete stock on consignment and pay a salary of $40 to $65 per month and expenses. $3.00 sample outfit free. Send 10 cents postage for sample and terms.

Nichols Manufacturing Co.,
tf 378 Canal Street, New York

Crazed by Cigarets.

New York, April 16.—John H. Jordan the 21-year-old son of William Jordan, of 205 Park avenue' Hoboken was committed to the Hudson county jail by Recorder McDonhough yesterday morning to be examined as to his sanity. He is a victim of the cigaret habit, and, it is said, smoked from 80 to 100 cigarets in a day. He worked as a printer in this city. On Wednesday night, while walking along Willow avenue with two friends, he suddenly began to talk incoherently. He began to shout also, and then, leaving his companions, started on down the street. His friends overtook him, and with the assistance of a policeman, took him to police headquarters.

He raved and shouted in his cell there all night.

Thrown into the Creek.

Theodore Homestead, of Muncy, a woodsman in the employ of F. A. Blackwell on Youngwoman's creek, drew his pay on Wednesday morning and started to North Bend with the intention of sending twenty-five dollars to his wife. When near the bridge just above Howard & Perleys' saw mill two men seized him, carried him bodily to the bridge and took the twenty-five dollars out of his pockets. After searching his clothing the robbers threw the man into the creek and then ran away. Homestead succeeded in wading out of the creek and soon made known his loss. His assailants could not be found. L. H. Democrat.

The Imperials at Eagleville

On Monday evening last the Imperial Mandolin & Guitar Club of this city, gave a concert in Kunes' Opera House, Eagleville, under circumstances the most favorable; the audience was large and appreciative, while the expressions of approval were many. The entire program was rendered without a flaw or break of any kind; every number was vigorously applauded.

To Messrs. Brown and Culveyhouse belongs the honor of having received the first encore, with Flute and Guitar; this was certainly most deserved for every note of their duet was clear and distinct, while the time and expressions were almost perfect. Mr. Culveyhouse also made a decided hit with his new combination instrument, the Banjuar, while Mr. Brown's Dulcimer playing was the envy of every one. Mr. Taylor's Cornet Solo was without doubt the acme of perfection from an artistic standpoint, and was much appreciated by the large audience who applauded heartily.

Mr. Gerhart's Song from Hoyt's new play "A Contented woman", entitled "You know what I mean", was given a warm reception and he was compelled to respond with an encore. When, however, number 7 in Part II of the program was reached, May Irvin,s Hoodoo Song, the applause was so terrific that Mr. Gerhart was compelled to respond again with encores for the audience were not satisfied until Mr. Gerhart had sung five songs as encores to that number.

The Club's Medley of Popular Airs, "The Hullabaloo" also came in for a good share of approval and several encores were given that number also. Altogether the Concert was a pronounced success.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL JOHN M. SCHOFIELD will contribute to The Century for May a chapter of secret history entitled "The Withdrawal of the French from Mexico." It was intended by the United States Government that General Schofield should take charge of volunteer troops to drive the French out of Mexico, but afterward he was sent on a confidential mission to Paris to induce Emperor Napoleon to order a peaceful withdrawal. General Schofield will give a hitherto unpublished letter from General Grant to General Sherman, then in command of the Military Division of the Gulf, showing to what extremes the government was willing to go to accomplish its purpose. In a supplementary article, Mr. Romeo, the Mexican Minister to the United States. will give his view of the relation between the withdrawal of the French and the fall of the Second Empire

There is a Class of People

Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called GRAIN-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee. The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee. It does not cost over ¼ of much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15c. and 25c. per package. Try it. Ask for GRAIN-O.

Married

By Henry S. Mitchell, justice of the peace, at Flemington, April 13, 1897, Isaac Reigel and Miss Edna Bechdel, both of Blanchard, Centre county.

Worms in Children

Mother Gray's Sweet Worm Powders, used by Mother Gray, a nurse in Children's Home, New York, cure feverishness and destroy worms. At all druggists 25c. Sample FREE. Address Allen S Olmsted, LeRoy, N Y

JOS. HORNE & CO

Easy to Buy Them.

The goods advertised this week are all in the strictest sense, GOOD GOODS, and are in the neatest and prettiest patterns which we can find in the market. But they are sold from 10 to 30 per cent. less than you ever got them before.

WASH FABRICS.

Scotch Lawns, the kind that usually cost 20 cents a yard, for twelve and a half cents a yard.

Dainty Dimities, stripe and floral patterns, 12½ cents a yard, usually 15 and 20 cents,

Batistes, in unusually pretty patterns, goods sheer and fine as a French Organdie, 12½ cents a yard.

Lappet Mulls, about twenty styles, in mostly dark colorings, 15 cents a yard.

French Percales, 15 cents a yard, a splendid lot of patterns. The goods are 36 inches wide.

Cotton Etamines, which it would take actual handling to distinguish from a silk grenadine, 15 cents a yard.

Scotch Ginghams, in excellent patterns, 15 and 18 cents a yard.

WASH SILKS.

The finest lot of patterns ever gotten together, and the best grades ever sold at the price, as the samples will show, a new lot of 400 pieces, at 25 and 35 cents a yard.

New things in colored dress goods, at 50 cents a yard, which are wonderful bargains.

Whatever you want write us for samples of it. Mention this paper.

PITTSBURG, PA.

SILVER AND WAGES

Continued from 7th page.

money is a blessing to the laboring man, he ought to be prosperous and happy in that country. The Mexican dollar contains 377.17 grains of pure silver, or nearly 6 grains more than is contained in our dollar, and yet, not being sustained by a monetary system which keeps it at a parity with gold, it is worth only about 53 cents in our money. Wages are paid in silver and are very low in comparison with the wages paid in this country for the same services, in many instances not being half as much, while the prices of commodities generally are much higher than they are here. The prices of imported articles especially are exorbitantly high in Mexico, because they have to be paid for abroad in gold, and the depreciation of their money is so great that it requires nearly $2 in silver to pay $1 in gold.

Although our own silver dollar contains less fine silver than the Mexican dollar, one of ours is nearly equal in exchangeable value to two of theirs, because here the coinage is limited and the government issues the coins on its own account and has pledged its faith and credit to keep them as good as gold, a pledge that has been faithfully kept up to this time notwithstanding the complaints and denunciations of our free coinage opponents. Under our policy the dollar paid to the laboring man for his wages is just as good and will purchase just as much in the markets as the dollar paid to the bondholders or to any other class of creditors, but if we are to have free and unlimited coinage of legal tender silver for the benefit of the owners of the bullion the government and the people at large would have no interest whatever in the coins, and it would be grossly unjust to require the government to keep them equal in exchangeable value to gold. The dollars, as rapidly as coined, would be delivered to the owners of the bullion free of charge, and the government would have no legal or moral right to tax all the people of the country in order to procure gold with which to redeem these private coins. The value of our dollar would, therefore, be no greater than the intrinsic or commercial value of the silver contained in it, and its purchasing power in the markets would be diminished about one-half, but the wages of labor would remain, for a long time at least, substantially at the present rates, or, if they should be nominally increased on account of the depreciation of the currency, experience in the past shows that they would not increase in proportion to the increase in the prices of commodities. Rises in the rates of wages take place very slowly, while the prices of commodities move rapidly, at some periods changing several times in the course of a single day. And these movements are always more frequent and more harmful when the currency is in an unsettled condition.

Attitude of Manufacturers.

You have doubtless observed recently what appears to be quite a formidable demonstration in favor of the free coinage of silver by certain large manufacturing interests in the eastern part of the country, upon the ground that if we continue to maintain our present standard of value the silver standard countries, especially India, China and Japan, will soon be able to undersell them in the markets of the world. Reduced to its simplest form, the proposition of these gentlemen is that the manufacturers of certain kinds of goods in this country cannot continue to pay their laborers high wages in gold or its equivalent and compete successfully in the markets abroad with the manufacturers of similar goods in silver standard countries, who pay their laborers low wages in depreciated silver, and therefore they insist that a monetary system shall be adopted here which will give them the advantage of paying for their labor in depreciated silver. The theory is that, with free coinage of legal tender silver, the wages of labor in this country would be paid in silver dollars worth about half as much as gold dollars, but the products of labor, which would belong to the employer, would be sold for gold in the markets abroad, and that the gold thus obtained could be exchanged for silver at about the rate of $1 in gold for $2 in silver, and thus the process would go on, the employer getting gold of full value and the laborer getting depreciated silver, which, in the opinion of these gentlemen, would be a most happy solution of this question.

If the interests of labor are to be left entirely out of consideration, and if it were not reasonably certain that a sudden revolution in our monetary system would at once arrest the progress of all our industries and produce almost universal bankruptcy, this scheme to make the employer very rich and the laborer very poor might be worthy of serious consideration, but the American laborer has a right to demand pay for his work in as good money as the employer receives for his products in any part of the world, and when he surrenders this right he is doomed to the same fate that has already overtaken his brothers in the silver standard countries.

It is but simple justice to say in this connection that the great body of employers, a vast majority of the men who have embarked their capital in industrial enterprises and are relying for success upon their skill and energy in the prosecution of their business, do not want the present standard of value overthrown, because they know that the establishment of silver monometallism would be ruinous to them and to all who are dependent upon them for employment or for the supply of commodities at reasonable prices.

Investments of Labor.

If the solution of this question affected only the character and amount and purchasing power of the future earnings of the American laborer, it would still be a subject of the gravest importance to him, but its importance is greatly increased by the fact that the safety and value of a very considerable part of his past earnings are also involved. The thrifty and provident workingman, anticipating a time when he may be disabled or deprived of employment, has endeavored to save something out of his earnings in order to provide for the comfort of his wife and children in the future and has laid it away at home, or deposited it in a bank or building association, or invested it in a life insurance policy, or loaned it to some friend in whom he has confidence. He is not a debtor, but a creditor, and the corporations and individuals having the custody of his earnings are indebted to him and ought to pay what they owe him in just as good money as he put into their hands.

Savings Banks and Building and Loan Associations.

According to the latest reports, the savings banks in your own state hold $24,337,400 on deposit for 83,802 people, or an average of $297 for each depositor, and in the whole country they hold $1,810,597,000 for 4,875,519 people, or an average of $371 for each depositor. State banks, trust companies and private banks hold $1,340,888,000 for about 1,500,000 people, and national banks hold $1,701,653,521 for 1,929,340 depositors, of whom 1,724,000 have less than $1,000 to their credit. Besides these institutions there are 6,000 building and loan associations in the United States, having about 1,800,000 shareholders, male and female, who have paid dues in good money amounting to more than $500,000,000. There are nearly 700 of these associations in the state of Illinois alone, and in these institutions many laborers, men, women and even children, have deposited every dollar they could spare, often denying themselves some of the comforts of life in order to lay up something for a time of need.

Life Insurance.

More than 2,000,000 of our people have taken out life insurance policies, which are now in force, amounting to $4,202,597,323, and have paid the premiums on them year after year in good money, while the mutual benefit and assessment and co-operative and fraternal companies and associations have 3,500,000 members, who have contributed a large part of their earnings to the funds held to reimburse losses sustained by sickness or death. The obligations of these companies and associations to their members amount to $5,184,670,996, and the industrial companies in the United States have a membership of 6,919,598, with insurance amounting to $816,650,678 in addition to all the foregoing, and it is constantly increasing. How many laboring men and women have taken out policies or otherwise contributed from their earnings to insure themselves against loss by accident while engaged in the prosecution of their work cannot be accurately ascertained, but the number is known to be very large.

The banks, trust companies, building associations and other similar institutions owe the people of the United States today $5,358,138,521 for money actually deposited, a sum nearly eight times greater than the total capital of all the national banks in the country, while the life insurance policies held by the people in the various kinds of corporations and associations and in force today amount to $10,208,804,357, a larger sum than has been actually invested in all our railroads and about 15 times larger than the capital of all the national banks.

Free Coinage Would Be an Irreparable Wrong.

In view of these facts, which cannot be successfully disputed, I submit that you ought seriously to consider all the consequences to yourselves and your fellow citizens before you agree to the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 in order that these great corporations and associations may have the privilege of discharging their debts to the people by paying 51 or 52 cents on the dollar, for that is exactly what it means. It is a low estimate to say that each one of the depositors in savings and other banks and in building associations, and each holder of a life insurance policy and member of a mutual benefit and assessment association, has dependent upon him or her an average of at least two other persons; and if so, a majority of all our people are directly or indirectly creditors of these corporations and associations and are interested in the preservation of a standard of value which will insure the payment of their claims in as good money as they parted with when they made their loans or deposits or paid their assessments or premiums. Every dollar the people put into these banks and trust companies and other institutions and every dollar they paid for insurance was worth 100 cents and would procure 100 cents' worth of commodities in the market when they earned it and when they invested it, and they have an unquestionable right to demand that it shall be refunded to them in dollars worth 100 cents everywhere. The adoption of any policy that would deprive them of this right would not only inflict an enormous loss upon them, but would so seriously impair their faith in the fidelity and utility of such institutions that attempts to accumulate and save surplus earnings would be abandoned, or at least greatly discouraged, for a long time to come.

But if free and unlimited coinage of legal tender silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 is established in this country a very large part of the money deposited in these various kinds of savings institutions will not even be repaid in depreciated silver, but will be wholly lost, because such a reckless monetary system would precipitate a financial panic which very few, if any, of the depositories could survive. I doubt that there is a single financial institution in the country that could sustain the pressure that would be immediately made upon it by its depositors and other creditors when it became apparent that our standard of value was to be lowered and our currency depreciated by free coinage. Payment of all our obligations held abroad would be demanded in gold at once; every investment of foreign capital in this country would be instantly withdrawn; every man who owed a debt at home or abroad would be called upon to pay it; all depositors in banks and other institutions would want to withdraw their money at the same time; no loans could be negotiated and no credit would be given, because no man would lend money or sell property on time when he knew with absolute certainty that he would be paid in a depreciated currency. Creditors would not wait for the actual passage of a free coinage law, but as soon as such a measure had received the approval of the people at an election they would demand their money, and if not paid they would enforce its collection by judicial proceedings and the forced sale of property. It is useless for you and me or anybody else to say that depositors in banks and other creditors ought not to pursue this course when a crisis comes or is apprehended, for they always have pursued it, and always will unless human nature itself should be changed.

Less than three years ago you saw our financial, commercial and industrial affairs violently disturbed by the fear that the government would not be able to maintain gold payments and that our currency would descend to a silver basis. You saw the operations of industry interrupted, banks failing, great commercial houses unable to meet their obligations, credit seriously impaired, mills and factories closed and thousands of laborers thrown out of employment and a state of panic and business disorder prevailing in every part of the country. If a mere doubt as to the kind of money we intended to use produced these distressing results, what, think you, would be the probable consequences of a deliberate determination upon the part of our people to adopt silver monometallism as a permanent system? The imagination can scarcely conceive the deplorable state of society that would immediately follow the announcement of such a policy, and I will not attempt to describe it.

It cannot be possible that in the closing years of the nineteenth century and in this great and free republic the people themselves will imitate the bad example set by the corrupt potentates of Europe, who have made their names forever odious in history by debasing the money of their subjects and robbing the industrious poor of the just rewards of their labor. The greatest crime short of absolute political enslavement that could be committed against the workingman in this country would be to confiscate his labor for the benefit of the employer by destroying the value of the money in which his wages are paid; but, gentlemen, this irreparable wrong can never be perpetrated under our system of government unless the laboring man himself assists in forging his own chains.

And now, gentlemen, having submitted, as briefly and as plainly as the nature of the subject would permit, some of the reasons why I think your interests demand the maintenance of a sound and stable currency, I thank you most sincerely for your kind and patient attention and will detain you no longer.

On a red hot day Hires Rootbeer stands between you and the distressing effects of the heat.

HIRES Rootbeer

cools the blood, tones the stomach, invigorates the body, fully satisfies the thirst. A delicious, sparkling, temperance drink of the highest medicinal value.

Made only by The Charles E. Hires Co., Phila.
A package makes 5 gallons.
Sold everywhere.

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Book-keeping,	Short-hand,
Arithmetic,	Type-writing,
Penmanship,	Correspondence,
Commercial Law,	Practical Grammar,
Banking, Commission,	Stock Companies, etc.

Graduates assisted in obtaining good situations. Correspondence with firms needing book-keepers and clerks solicited. Write for Catalogue.

THEO. W. PALMS, M. A., President.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC

abates Lung Troubles, Debility, distressing stomach and female ills, and is noted for making cures when all other treatment fails. Every mother and invalid should have it.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

HINDERCORNS The only sure Cure for Corns. Stops all pain. Makes walking easy. 15c. at Druggists.

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Original and Only Genuine. SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper.

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HASTINGS & REEDER,
Attorneys-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa. Office on Allegheny street, two doors north of office formerly occupied by the late firm of Focum & Hastings. 14-1y-13

JOHN KLINE,
Attorney-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa.
Office on second floor of Furst's new building north of Court House. 16-17-tf

CLEMENT DALE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office in Crider's new building corner of Allegheny and High streets 10 45 tf

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Unionville, Fleming P. O., Centre Co., Pa.
Telephone to A. J. Griest's Store.

Val. Property for Sale

The undersigned will sell at private sale the property located on the south-east corner of Willowbank street and Reynolds avenue, in the West ward of Bellefonte borough. There are two lots immediately adjoining each other; the one being fifty feet front, the other forty feet front and extending back from Willowbank one hundred and fifty feet. The lots are No.s 57 and 58 in Reynolds addition in the borough of Bellefonte. On lot No. 58 is a large two story frame dwelling house, stable and other out buildings. The house is heated by the most modern improved method of steam apparatus. It is the same property now occupied by John Q. Miles, Treasurer of Centre county.

Terms of sale such as will suit all purchasers.

CLEMENT DALE,
Attorney for owner.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Condensed Time Table.
Nov. 16, 1896.

Read Down. No. 5	No. 3	No. 1		Read Up. No. 2	No. 4	No. 6
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	Lv. Ar.	a m	p.m.	p.m
*7 45†	3 45	*7 20	Bellefonte	10 10	6 10	10 15
7 50	3 57	7 44	Nigh	9 56	5 57	10 02
8 05	4 03	7 41	Zion	9 50	5 51	9 56
8 12	4 08	7 46	Hecla Park	9 45	5 46	9 51
8 15	4 10	7 48	Dunkles	9 43	5 44	9 49
8 19	4 14	7 52	Hublersburg	9 39	5 40	9 45
8 23	4 18	7 56	Snydertown	9 35	5 37	9 41
8 25	4 20	7 58	Nittany	9 33	5 35	9 39
8 27	4 22	8 00	Huston	9 31	5 33	9 37
8 29	4 24	8 02	Lamar	9 29	5 31	9 35
8 31	4 26	8 04	Clintondale	9 26	5 29	9 33
8 36	4 31	8 09	Krider's S'n'g	9 21	5 24	9 28
8 42	4 37	8 16	Mackeyville	9 15	5 18	9 23
8 48	4 43	8 23	Cedar Springs	9 09	5 12	9 17
8 50	4 45	8 25	Salona	9 07	5 11	9 15
8 55	4 50	8 30	Mill Hall	*9 01†	5 05	*9 10
p.m	p.m.	a.m.	Ar. Lv.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
9 30		9 45	Jersey Shore	4 30		7 55
*10 05		10 20	Arr WM'PORT Lve	4 00		*7 25
*10 20		*11 30	Lve WM'PORT Arr	2 40		*6 55
5 08		7 10	PHILA	*8 35		*11 30
8 32		10 30	Atlantic City	7 00		5 30
6 45			NEW YORK (Via Tamaqua)	*4 20		
7 25		*9 30	NEW YORK (Via Phila)			*7 30
p. m.		a. m.	Ar. Lv.	a. m		p. m.

*Daily. † Week Days. $ 6 00 p. m. Sunday 10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Car attached to East bound train from Williamsport at 11.30 p m and west-bound from Philadelphia at 11 30 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART,
General Superintendent

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD—On and after Monday, December 21st, 1896, trains will run as follows, leaving the P. R. R. station.

WESTWARD. College Mail.	Exp.	Accm.		EASTWARD. Bellf Mail.	Exp,	Accm.
*5	*3	*1		*2	*4	*6
p m	a m	a m	Lv Ar	a m	p m	p m
4 20	10 30	6 20	Bellefonte	8 50	2 10	6 45
4 26	10 37	6 37	Coleville	8 45	2 00	6 35
f4 30	f10 42	f6 40	Morris	f8 42	f1 55	f6 30
f4 53	f10 47	f6 44	Whitmer	f8 40	f1 47	f6 25
f4 58	f10 53	f6 50	Hunters	f8 36	f1 40	6 20
f4 41	f10 56	f6 53	Filmore	f8 33	f1 36	f6 17
f4 45	f11 02	f7 00	Briarly	f8 29	f1 30	f6 12
4 48	11 05	7 05	Waddle	8 25	f1 25	6 08
f4 50	f11 08	f7 08	Lambourn	f8 23	f1 22	f6 05
f5 00	f11 10	f7 17	Krumrine	f8 12	f1 07	f5 51
5 04	f11 33	f7 22	University Inn	f8 07	1 02	f5 47
5 05	11 35	7 23	State College	8 05	1 00	5 45
f5 10	f11 24	7 28	Struble	f7 50	f1 04	f5 30
f5 17		f7 34	Bloomsdorf	f7 45		f5 23
5 20		7 40	Pine Grv Mills	740		5 20

Morning trains from Montandon, Lewisburg Williamsport, Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 7 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg, Tyrone and No. 3 from Lock Haven connect with train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penna R R trains at Bellefonte.

f stops on flag. † Daily except Sunday.

F. H. THOMAS, Supt.

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On the lot there is a foundation for a stable and all other necessary out-buildings.

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It is on the best street in the town, in the best neighborhood, and will be sold at a bargain.

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EDWARD T. TUTEN,
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For sale in Bellefonte, Pa., by C. M. Parrish and F. P. Green.

WANTED—SEVERAL FAITHFUL MEN or women to travel for responsible established house in Pennsylvania. Salary, $780, payable $15 weekly and expenses. Position permanent. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The National Star Building, Chicago.

WE WANT ONE GOOD MAN (HAVING horse) as permanent superintendent for Centre county, to attend to our business, on salary. Must send along with application, strong letters of recommendation as to honesty, energy and ability. First-class man only. State occupation. Address P. O. Box 1632, Philadelphia, Pa.

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FEMALE PILLS.

NEW DISCOVERY. NEVER FAILS. A new, reliable and safe relief for suppressed, excessive, scanty or painful menstruation. Now used by over 50,000 ladies monthly. Invigorates these organs. Beware of imitations. Name paper. $2. per box, or trial box $1. Sent sealed in plain wrapper. Send 4c in stamps for particulars. Sold by Local Druggists. Address: PEFFER MEDICAL ASSOCIATION. Chicago, Ill.

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Your Grocer and Druggist sell it. In half-pound tins only. Prepared by JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homeopathic Chemists, London, England.

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Cuts & Sores.
Boils & Tumors.
Eczema & Eruptions.
Salt Rheum & Tetters.
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Three Sizes, 25c, 50c. and $1.00.

Sold by druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., New York.

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Strong, graceful, easy running and durable.

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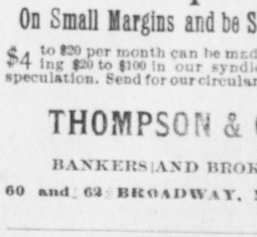

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produces the above results in 30 days. It acts powerfully and quickly. Cures when all others fail. Young men will regain their lost manhood and old men will recover their youthful vigor by using REVIVO. It quickly and surely restores Nervousness, Lost Vitality, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Power, Failing Memory, Wasting Diseases and all effects of self-abuse or excess and indiscretion, which unfits one for study, business or marriage. It not only cures by starting at the seat of disease, but is a great nerve tonic and blood builder, bringing back the pink glow to pale cheeks and restoring the fire of youth. It wards off Insanity and Consumption. Insist on having REVIVO, no other. It can be carried in vest pocket. By mail, $1.00 per package, or six for $5.00, with a positive written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Circular free. Address

ROYAL MEDICINE CO., 271 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

For sale by F. Potts Green, Bellefonte Pa.

SALESMEN WANTED

To sell our high grade inspected Nursery Stock. Many new specialties offered this year for the first time, as well as the standard varieties of fruits and ornamentals. No previous experience necessary. Write for terms, stating age, etc.

Hoopes, Bro. & Thomas, Maple Avenue Nurseries, West Chester, Pa.

How to Speculate

On Small Margins and be Successful.

$4 to $20 per month can be made by investing $20 to $100 in our syndicate plan of speculation. Send for our circular mailed free

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BANKERS AND BROKERS,

60 and 62 BROADWAY, New York

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WANTED—SEVERAL FAITHFUL MEN or women to travel for responsible established house in Pennsylvania. Salary $780 payable $15 weekly and expenses. Position permanent. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The National Star Building, Chicago.

Johnson's Belladonna Plaster

touches the SPOT for PNEUMONIA.

Lafayette College

EASTON, PA.

Seven courses in Arts, Philosophy and Science. Civil, Mining, Electrical Engineering and Chemistry.

ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT JUNE 19TH.

Fall Term begins Sept. 12th.

FOR CATALOGUES ADDRESS THE REGISTRAR.

WANTED-A MAN

In each county for one year to hire and superintend agents. $65 a month. State age experience and references. Enclose stamp THE HUBBARD CO., 1023 Filbert street Philadelphia, Pa.

Bellefonte Republican.

The Best Advertising Medium in Central Pennsylvania.

A forty-eight column paper devoted to the interests of the Republican party. Published at Bellefonte, Pa., at $1.50 per annum.

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

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SPACE OCCUPIED.	3m	6m	1y
One inch (12 lines this type)	$ 5	$ 8	12
Two inches	7	10	15
Three inches	10	15	20
Four inches	11	17	25
Quarter column	12	20	30
Half column	20	35	55
One column	35	55	100

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertion.

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cents per line for each insertion unless otherwise agreed, by the month, quarter or year.

Editorial notices, in our local columns, 25 cents per line for each insertion.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding 10 lines this type, $8 per annum.

All advertisements for a less term than three months 20 cents per line for the first three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each additional insertion.

Advertisers, and especially Advertising Agents, are respectfully informed that no notice will be taken of orders to insert advertisments at less rates than the above, nor will any notice be given to orders of parties unknown to the publisher, unless accompanied by the cash.

EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Baby's Smooth, Fair Skin

Is Due to Hood's Sarsaparilla—It Cured Him of Dreadful Scrofulous Sores—Now in Good Health.

"At the age of two months, my baby began to have sores break out on his right cheek. We used all the local external applications that we could think or hear of, to no avail. The sores spread all over one side of his face. We consulted a physician and tried his medicine, and in a week the sore was gone. But to my surprise in two weeks more another scrofulous looking sore made its appearance on his arm. It grew worse and worse, and when he was three months old, I began giving him Hood's Sarsaparilla. I also took Hood's Sarsaparilla, and before the first bottle was finished, the sores were well and have never returned. He is now four years old, but he has never had any sign of those scrofulous sores since he was cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, for which I feel very grateful. My boy owes his good health and smooth, fair skin to this great medicine." MRS. S. S. WORTEN, Farmington, Delaware.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists. $1, six for $5. Be sure to get Hood's.

A Large Fire.

BEREA, O., April 19.—One of the largest fires in the history of Berea broke out at about 6 o'clock this morning in a vacant frame building in the central portion of the business part of the town.

The vacant Shumway block was the starting point of the fire. It began to burn at about 6 o'clock, and, it is thought, was set on fire with the intention of sweeping down the town. If so, the plan has almost succeeded, as at present the store of M. C. Curtis, meat dealer; Nokes Warnicke company, dry goods and clothing; C. W. Heath, boots and shoes; George Brown, grocer; D. E. Gould, druggist; S. S. Brown, jeweler; C. T. Timore, hardware; also the City hotel, Beckwith's livery stables, the Miller block, and numerous barns and small business places are on fire, and others in danger.

Beside this it is reportod that two houses in other parts of the town are burning, having been set on fire, it is thought. Most of the merchants had enough warning to save the larger part of their goods, but from a rough estimate it is thought that the loss is at present over $100,000.

There is a strong wind raging, and, owing to that fact, the fire is making greater headway, but, as the fire department has only one small hand pump, they can do almost nothing to stop the fire, which has now cut a big swath all along the business part of Front and Bridge streets, leaving nothing standing. Fire engines from Cleveland have been sent for. The fire has jumped over Bridge street, and is almost sure to sweep down the post-office block, Quayle block, and Root's grocery store. Twenty-two buildings have been burnt to the ground at present.

LATER.—The total loss will reach $80-000. The other losses range from $5,000 to $25,000 each. The cause of the fire was attributed to tramps, and Deputy Sheriff J. D. Ashing escorted three of them out of town at the mouth of a revolver. To add to the excitement, a dog went mad and bit several people before was shot.

The fire was got under control at noon.

Bradley Greets Bryan.

Frankfort, Ky., April 20.—The speech of Hon. William J. Bryan to the Legislature here this afternoon was delivered at the Oper a House, to which was admitted, besides the legislators, a crowd of 1,200 people, representing every party and faction in Kentucky politics. Mr Bryan delivered a strong argument for silver. He was the guest of the Legislature all day, and left to-night via Louisville and St. Louis for his home.

On the stage, among the capital's distinguished citizens was Gov, Bradley, who was introduced to Mr. Bryan by Senator Blackburn, amid the cheering of the crowd. After the speech, Gov. Bradley was among the first to grasp the speaker's hand and tell him he had made the best speech for his side he had ever heard.

Dr. Humphrey Says!

Dr. Humphrey says, as "77" is to Grip, so is No. 10 to Dyspepsia. The first dose relieves—its persistent use cures; 25c.—at all druggists.

Important Notice!

The only genuine **"Baker's Chocolate,"** celebrated for more than a century as a delicious, nutritious, and flesh-forming beverage, is put up in **Blue Wrappers** and **Yellow Labels.** Be sure that the **Yellow Label** and our Trade-Mark are on every package.

WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd., Dorchester, Mass.

MADE CONFESSION

Joseph E. Kelley Says He Murdered Casier Stickney.

WAS RUN DOWN IN CANADA

Admits Also to the Robbing and Says He Had No Accomplice—How He Came to Kill the Cashier.

MONTREAL, April 20.—Joseph E Kelley confessed to-day to the murder of Cashier Stickney, at Somersworth, N. H. He admitted that he committed both the murder and robbery, and says he had no ac omplice. He vehemently insisted, however. that he had no intention of killing the cashier, but that he had to do it because the old gentleman recognized him. In felling Mr. Stickney with blows on the head, when the cashier showed signs of regaining consciousness he slashed him with a knife.

When Kelly arose this morning he sent for Detective Cole and at once asked him if he did not think it would be better for him to tell exactly all he knew and Cole naturally encouraged him to do so.

Then Kelly sent for Chief Carpenter and made a confession to him to the effect that he alone committed the murder and that he had hidden the remainder of the money at St. Clet, which is not far from St. Justine De Newton. The chief then started to go and find the money immediately and started off with his prisoner and his companions for the early train, which proceedings prevented the details of the confession getting out.

In talking to Cole and some of the other detectives, Kelly told a good many strange incidents about his trip. Among other things he intimated that he had stolen the clothes with which he was disguised from an old woman whom he met at St. Justine De Newton.

At Aggie Ashton's house in Montreal, Kelly said that he was a man out for a lark, and was admitted. The woman suspected Kelly and telephoned for the police. When he left the house in charge of the officers he said:

"Well good bye, girls; the next time you hear of me it will be at the end of a rope," and he laughingly made a sign that he meant that he was going to be hanged.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. is on every wrapper.

—The Coleville band will give a big dance in their band room at Coleville Friday evening. There will no doubt be a large attendance of young people who are fond of tripping the light fantastic.

Old Newspapers.

Mr. A. M. Greninger, of Bellefonte, has in his possession some old newspapers and almanacs, which are a great curiosity on account of the fact that they were printed many years ago. They were on exhibition at the Bellefonte Centenial,

Among the number are two copies of the Bellefonte Patriot, one dated April 24th 1822, and the other March 19th 1825 Among the advertisements may be found the Treasurer's sale of unseated lands, P. Cambridge, Treasurer. H. Humes P. M. had a list of unclaimed letters advertised. Other advertisers were Samuel Blair, John McKee, John Barr and David Pruner. T. Hastings Jr. was sheriff at that time and John Rank prothonotary.

Other papers in his possession are the National Gazette and Literary Register, published in Philadelphia and dated April 26th 1823.

Intelligencer and Weekly Advertiser published in Lancaster, Pa., and dated Saturday March 7th 1819.

He also has two of Dickson's Balloon Almanacs, one for the year 1801, and the other for 1787. They were printed in Lancaster.

One Short Puff Clears the Head

Does your head ache? Have you pains over your eyes? Is there a constant dropping in the throat? Is the breath offensive. These are certain symptoms of Catarrh. Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder will cure most stubborn cases in a marvellously short time. If you've Catarrh a week its a sure cure. If it's of fifty years stand-it's just as effective.

Sold by J. N & J. Krumrine

Shroder the Healer

Shroder the famous healer of the sick and disabled, is at the Garman House, and will remain there all this week. He had a large number of visitors yesterday and to-day, many people from out of town are among the number. Shroder heals the sick simply by the laying on of hands. He is a fine looking gentleman a pleasing conversationalist, and makes no charges for the relief he offers.

The Locusts Cry Again.

The cry now is that the seventeen-year locust is due in this part of the world this year. By June and July you will doubtless hear this rasping screech throughout the land. An exchange says: "His last engagement with this section was in 1880, when myriads of the troublesome insects did considerable damage to vegetation" It is a mistake to suppose that the seventeen-year locust is a serious scourge. They subsist on roots and fibres when in the earth, in the grub state, but eat but little if anything, when above ground

The chief damage they inflict is by the scoring or ringing of twigs on the trees, making grooves in which to deposit their eggs. They cut a wide swath in this line for about six weeks, then they perish, and their larvas, falling from the trees enter the ground as a grub, which is transformed from one state to another until a cycle of seventeen years rolls around, when he again makes his debut as a schreeching locust.

$3,400.00 CASH AND PRIZES GIVEN FREE EACH MONTH FOR Sunlight SOAP WRAPPERS

As follows:

4 First Prizes, each of	$100 Cash	$ 400.00
20 Second " "	$100 PIERCE SPECIAL Bicycles	2,000.00
40 Third " "	$ 25 Gold Watches	1,000.00
Cash and Prizes given each month		$3,400.00
		12
Total given during 12 mos. 1897,		**$40,800.00**

HOW TO OBTAIN THEM.

Competitors to save as many SUNLIGHT SOAP Wrappers as they can collect. Cut off the top portion of each wrapper, that portion containing the heading "SUNLIGHT SOAP." These (called "Coupons") are to be sent, postage fully paid, enclosed with a sheet of paper stating Competitor's full name and address and the number of Coupons sent in, to Lever Bros., Ltd., New York, marked on outside Wrapper (top left hand corner) with NUMBER of the DISTRICT Competitor lives in.

No. of District	NAME OF DISTRICT.
1	New York City, Brooklyn, Long and Staten Islands, New Jersey.
2	New York State (outside of N.Y. City, Brooklyn, Long and Staten Islands).
3	Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia and District of Columbia.
4	The New England States.

*The Bicycles are the celebrated Pierce Special, 1897 Pattern, m'f'd by Geo. N. Pierce & Co., of Buffalo, Boston and New York. Fitted with Hartford Tires, First Class Nickle Lamp, New Departure Bell, Standard Cyclometer, and Mont Lace Saddle.

RULES.

1. Every month during 1897 in each of the 4 districts prizes will be awarded as follows:

The 1 Competitor who sends in the **Largest Number** of coupons from the district in which he or she resides will receive **$100 Cash.**

The 5 Competitors who send in the **Next Largest Numbers** of coupons from the district in which they reside will **Each** receive at winner's option a lady's or gentleman's **Pierce Special** bicycle, price $100.00.

The 10 Competitors who send in the **Next Largest Numbers** of coupons from the district in which they reside will **Each** receive at winner's option a lady's or gentleman's **Gold Watch,** price $25.

2. The Competitions will **Close the Last Day** of **Each Month** during 1897. Coupons received too late for one month's competition will be put into the next.

3. Competitors who obtain wrappers from unsold soap in dealer's stock will be disqualified. Employees of Lever Brothers, Ltd., and their families, are debarred from competing.

4. A printed list of Winners in Competitor's district will be forwarded to Competitors in about 21 days after each competition closes.

5. Lever Brothers, Ltd., will endeavor to award the prizes fairly to the best of their ability and judgment, but it is understood that all who compete agree to accept the award of Lever Brothers, Ltd., as final.

LEVER BROS., Ltd., New York.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, April 19, 1897.

President McKinley is not taking sides either for or against any of the proposed amendments to the Dingley tariff bill. All he has asked of Senators is that they will act upon the bill as speedily as possible. He believes that when the bill is passed and the amendments adopted by the Senate have been acted upon by a conference committee that the bill will be as good a measure as it possibly can be made under existing circumstances.

The much talked about amendments to the Dingley tariff bill, which Western Senators have asked for, turn out to be very different from the predictions made by those who have been hoping for a breach in the Republican ranks in the Senate wide enough to defeat the tariff bill. The amendments deal mostly with the wool schedule, and are largely devoted to so classifying wool that some of the frauds known to have been perpetrated under the classification of the McKinley tariff will be avoided. It is also claimed by the Western Senators that these amendments are intended to equalize the protection given to the wool manufacturer and the wool grower.

The regular semi-weekly row between the followers of Representative Bailey, of Texas, and those of Representative McMillin, of Tenn., the rival would be Democratic leaders, has become a feature of the short meetings of the House, which draws full galleries and which has crowded Jerry Simpson's little Populistic circus to the wall. In this rivalry a local paper, which poses as Bryan's mouth-piece, has sought to convey the impression in its daily diatribes against Bailey that McMillin was the personal representative of Mr. Bryan. One of these editorials was denounced on the floor of the House as "an infamous and malicious lie" by Mr. Bailey, who added by way of emphasis: "I denounce every man who has helped to circulate it as an infamous and malicious liar." The editorial in question said in effect that the leadership of Mr. Bailey was the leadership of Mr. Reed.

Not wishing to keep the new Senators out of the privileges belonging to members of the committees any longer, the Republican caucus committee charged with conferring with the Democratic committee on the subject, reported to the caucus in favor of accepting the last Democratic proposition for filling the committee vacancies. This program gives the Republicans all vacancies, including chairmanships, that were made by the retirement of Republicans, and gives one place on the Appropriation committee that was filled by a Democrat to a Republican, while the committee on Post Offices and Post Roads will get one additional Democrat. This arrangement is not altogether desirable but it is the best the Republicans can do until they get a majority in the Senate. It allows them to retain the chairmanship of all the most important committees, but on some of these committees they will be in the minority.

The opinion of a gentleman, who has recently spent a long period in Japan, on the intentions of that country towards Hawaii is interesting, in view of recent rumors concerning the sending of warships to Hawaii by Japan, and of the statement of the Japanese minister to the United States that his country has no improper design on Hawaii. This gentleman is Mr. W. B. Edminster, now in Washington, and he says:

"It is my opinion, based upon a long intercourse with the Japanese, that it is their ultimate aim to swoop down on Hawaii, capture the island, and through force of arms set up a government of their own. It is the common talk in the streets of Japan's capital, that Japan is entitled to plant her flag in Hawaii for the reason that the Japanese outnumber any other nationality on the islands." It will be remembered that Congress has explicitly declared that the United States would not countenance any interference with the government of Hawaii by any foreign government, and many believe that it is that declaration alone which has caused Japan to keep her hands off Hawaii up to this time.

Judge Day, of Canton, Ohio, who is going to Cuba as a special United States Consul to co-operate with Consul General Lee in making an investigation of the charges concerning the cause of the death of Dr. Ruiz, is in Washington for the purpose of conferring with President McKinley and making a study of all documents in the Department of State that are likely to assist him in the investigation. While Judge Day's official mission to Cuba will be confined to the Ruiz investigation, he will not close his eyes to what goes on around him, and it is certain that President McKinley will get the benefit of everything he learns over there.

Communicated]

A POLITICAL HUMBUG.

There Is No Currency Question to Solve.

If it be true as staticians state, and the business men of the country confirm the statician, that but one seventh part of the business of the country is transacted in government money, what in the name of common sense was that hullabaloo made about the currency question during the late Presidential campaign? The money issued by and through the government amounts to two billion dollars and is only seven per cent of the money required by commerce which requires more than twenty-eight billions of currency. This currency is supplied by commercial checks and drafts, "the money current with the merchants," which becomes real commercial money.

Hundreds of millions of dollars are required and paid out every day without the use of a coin or a one dollar bill. Under the facts in the case the destruction of all coin and government and National Bank notes would not disturb commerce but slightly, and the commercial money would immediately take their place, nor would the free and unlimited coinage of silver inflate the currency, for there is now more silver coined than can be used in business. Of course, the dollar is our unit of value, and would remain so if all the gold and silver in the world was destroyed. A dollar is an abstraction, a thing supposed to be, but a term used to express the relative value of one commodity to all others. A coin, or a bank or a treasury note, does not measure the value of a bushel of grain more than a bushel of grain measures the value of a coin or note. The abstract dollar, that is the ideal dollar, the unit of value, measures both. Ninety-three per cent. of all our exchanges are affected by a currency made by the merchants from day to day without any government guarantee, and, a few years hence, we predict that commercial exchanges will be so perfected that government money will become a curiosity.

The way this and all other countries pay their foreign debts, is with their respective products, valued in the currency of the country in which they are sold. Commerce has practically put our currency beyond the jurisdiction of the government and has established an elastic currency which readily adapts itself to the requirements of the business of the country. That free and unlimited coinage of silver would cause a revival of business is the merest nonsence, as the theory that the gold standard would contract the currency of the country, is unworthy the belief of any person of intellect.

Our civil war demonstrated the fact that the unit of value might be one thing and the currency another. In fact there is no currency problem outside of politicians, as it has already been solved by the merchants, who desire office.

Men and brethren, recognize existing facts or else "go out and choke yourselves." D. S. D.

—Among the marriage licenses issued last week in Blair county we notice one to E. H. Grumbling and Susan Lytle, both of Millheim.

Ladies Who Suffer

From any complaint peculiar to their sex—such as Profuse, Painful, Suppressed or Irregular Menstruation, are soon restored to health by

Bradfield's Female Regulator.

It is a combination of remedial agents which have been used with the greatest success for more than 25 years, and known to act specifically with and on the organs of Menstruation, and recommended for such complaints only. It never fails to give relief and restore the health of the suffering woman. It should be taken by the girl just budding into womanhood when Menstruation is Scant, Suppressed, Irregular or Painful, and all delicate women should use it, as its tonic properties have a wonderful influence in toning up and strengthening the system by driving through the proper channels all impurities.

"A daughter of one of my customers missed menstruation from exposure and cold, and on arriving at puberty her health was completely wrecked, until she was twenty-four years of age, when upon my recommendation, she used one bottle of Bradfield's Female Regulator, completely restoring her to health."

J. W. HELLUMS, Water Valley, Miss.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AT $1 PER BOTTLE.

An Exciting Experience.

A Jersey Shore dispatch says Mr John Williamson and wife, Mrs. M. P. Hepburn and Miss. Emma Hayes, of that place started at 3 o' clock last Friday afternoon to drive to North Bend in a big double seated wagonette. Lock Haven was safely reached but after passing that city their troubles began; for it was discovered that the road was at intervals under water from the flooded Susquehanna. It was finally decided to take to the railroad tracks about two miles this side of North Bend. A section hand then informed Mr. Williamson that he just had 35 minutes to drive to North Bend before a fast freight train passed that point, The ladies hearing this decided to walk and Williamson whipping up his horses started pell mell up the "Pennsy" tracks. After a thrilling ride he reached North Bend just in time, as the freight was approaching. He quartered his horses and started back for the ladies and found them a mile down the track thoroughly frightened and fearing attacks from anything from bears to highwaymen It was very dark and the walk was a hard one but the party finally reached North Bend at midnight instead of 9 o' clock as contemplated. They returned to Jersey Shore Saturday but chose a different route.

BAD BREATH.

Is What a Woman Dreads More than Pestilence or Famine.

And yet thousands of women are so afflicted. In spite of all they can do this continues to grow worse, or at least no better. Tooth-brushes and breath perfume seem of no avail. The reason of their failure is, in the majority of cases at least, they do not know the cause of their trouble. Perhaps the most frequent cause of unpleasant breath is catarrh. The inflamation of the mucous membrane of the mouth and throat discolors the teeth, coats the tongue, causes the lips to become harsh and sore, and imparts a more or less disagreeable odor to the breath. Such a condition must be an extreme annoyance to the women whose instincts are naturally dainty; and she would do anything in her power to over come it.

To all such women, the word that Pe-ru-na will absolutely cure catarrh, will therefore be good news. Pe-ru-na, by removing the catarrh, sweetens the breath and causes healthy secretions to take the place of the irritating ones which have peen the cause of so much discomfort. The teeth are easily cleaned and the effects of a brisk brushing remain. The tongue resumes its natural color and the unhealthy coating disappears. Catarrh of the stamach also is often the cause of foul breath. Pe-ru-na cures catarrh wherever located.

A book of 64 instructively illustrated pages on catarrh, of which Dr. Hartman is the author, will be sent free to any address for a short time by The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio.

—P. T. Barnum once said: If you have ten dollars to put to good use, put up one for the article and the other nine for advertising. I can out-talk any man on earth but a printer. The man that can stick type and the next morning talk to a thousand people while I am talking to one is the man that I am afraid of. I want him for my friend.

SPRAINS AND PAINS **St. Jacobs Oil** the foil. Use it and promptly feel the cure. That's all, but that is something sure.

THE REASON WHY.

Every Why has a Wherefore and 'tis well to look for it at any time.

In these days people want to know the, whys and wherefores.

The 19 century man is a natural skeptic. The why and wherefore of such is plain. He reads statements of supposed facts. He is told that every ailment of mankind can be cured. He has an ailment and tries some panacea. It fails; he tries another with the same result. Such experiments make him look askance at future claims. Often the fault is his, but he can't see why. He may have a backache or perhaps a lame or weak back. He used plaster or liniments, they relieve him for a time, but failed to cure the trouble.

This is his fault; the why is that he did not know the wherefore of his aches. Had he known that the kidneys were the cause, that backache generally means kidney ache. That the kidneys must felter the blood constantly. That failure to do so immediatly effects the back. That backache is only the first step toward many kidney disorders. Urine troubles follow. Detention of urine. Excessive urine. Diabetes-Bright's disease. Doan's Kidney Pills are a positive specific for all kidney complaints.

The aching back has no greater enemy than Doan's kidney Pills Not injurious to the most delicate constitution. Do not act on the bowels, but direct on the kidneys. For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents per box, or six boxes for $2.50. Sent by mail on receipt of price by Foster Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. sole agents for the Uited States.

Killed by the Cars.

The following is from Mondays Philipsburg Journal.

Mrs. Robert Kinkhead received a telegram yesterday stating that her brother in law, Joseph Duey, who formerly resided in Philipsburg, and visited here a couple years ago, was killed by the cars in Pittsburg on Saturday. He was in the act of making a coupling, when his foot caught in a frog and threw him under the wheels. Four cars passed over him before the train was stopped, and he was instantly killed. He was a conductor, and had been in the employ of the Allegheny Valley railroad company for thirty years.

He was aged 55 years, and leaves one daughter. His body will be brought to State College for burial, the funeral to take place tomorrow afternoon, which Mrs. Kinkhead expects to attend.

Wedded at Williamsport.

Wednesday afternoon, April 14th, Mr. Maines T. Bowes, of Blanchard, and Miss Nannie Fleming, of Gillintown, were married at Williamsport by Rev. Shaver. The bride and groom on their return to Blanchard were given a reception at the home of the groom's parents. The bride received many beautiful presents. The happy couple will begin housekeeeping at Gillintown in a few days. The groom is a locomotive fireman on the Beech Creek railroad. The bride and groom have the best wishes of a host of friends for a life of happiness and prosperity.—Lock Haven Express.

A Prize Contest.

Sometime in the fall of 1896 the "Daughters of the Revolution" offered a prize of $5.00 to each of the Grammar Schools for the best essay to be written by the pupils on some subject relating to the American Revolution. This was made known to the schools and the contest limited to "A" Class of each of the schools.

These Essays are now ready and will be read on Friday morning in Grammar school room Stone building. Mrs. A. O. Furst who is President of the Daughters of the Revolution will be present on the occasion.

Shake Into Your Shoes.

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight-fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c. in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted Le Roy, N. Y.

She Was Welcome.

She—"You won't object to having dear mamma live with us after we are married, will you?"

He (a young doctor)—"Not at all. In fact, she will be most welcome."

"It is so good of you to say so!"

"Not at all. You see she is always ailing, and I really need somebody to experiment on."

Smiling her sweetest smile,
See her trip down the aisle;
Crowned in the latest style—
Rare Easter bonnet.
Over her head it towers,
Feathers and frills and flowers,
Proving that many hours
Artists worked on it.

People buy Hood's Sarsaparilla year after year because it does them good. It will do you good to take itnow.

CORRESPONDENCE

Howard Items.

Rev. J. R. Sechrist transacted business at Bellefonte on Monday.

Mr. W. R. Gardner and wife spent Sunday at Bellefonte with his brother, Mr. M. Q. Gardner.

Mr. Charles Longacre, one of Jared Harper's clerks, spent Sunday in our town. It is rumored that he intends leading a double life in the near future.

Mr. Reuben Lucas transacted business at Unionville on Monday.

Our general merchant, Mr. R. P. Long, who keeps store on the corner of Main and Walnut streets, is at this writing suffering with lumbago.

Mr. Daniel Holter, who has been on the sick list for the past few weeks, is improving.

If you want to see a fine display of farming implements just stop at the warehouse of Mr. D. E. Holter on Walnut street, and you will see the New Imperial chilled plow, also some of the best cultivators, harrows and corn planters. He also sells the Walter A. Wood mower and reaper. It is one of the finest displays of farming implements that the eyes of our people have seen for many years.

Arbutus is in bloom and hunters for the fragrant little flowers are visiting the hills for the sweet scented little blossoms. In most instances they have been well rewarded.

On Easter Sunday morning at 6 o'clock prayer meeting was held in the Methodist church, and in the evening Easter services were held in all the other churches in town.

Quite a number of our people bought from a traveling man what seemed to be new peas, but when they tried to cook them it took from four to five hours to make them palatable. Such jokers should be dealt with according to law.

J. William Mayes and wife are now comfortably situated in their new home on Walnut street. Their many friends wish them a long and happy married life.

A new firm, Hall & Pletcher, are erecting a stave mill, which will employ about six hands when in operation. Let everybody give them a helping hand.

J. B. Wetzel, our foundryman and machinist, shipped this week an entire outfit for a good sized saw-mill to Rebersburg. His shop has been running day and night for the past few weeks, and still holds orders enough to keep his men working the greater part of the summer.

Mr. John Dubbs, Sr., of Bellefonte, was a visitor to our town on Tuesday.

Mr. Edward Smith, of this place, has taken the contract to build the new school house at Mill Hall.

Mrs. Owen W. Brickley is on the sick list this week.

Mr. Harvey Krape, of Tyrone, spent Sunday in our town shaking hands with his many friends.

Unionville Items.

The wet weather of the last two weeks has very much delayed the farmers in getting the oats ground in preparation for the seed but the sun has again smiled upon them and the farming operations are going on with a rush.

J. H. Harpster the teacher of the Grammar School here, last winter, has opened a Spring term and has quite a number of Students who are preparing to teach.

E. J. Williams has opened a Spring term of School at Plum Grove and has quite a full school.

Irvin G. Alexander has moved into the Hotel and is ready to entertain travellers.

John G. Rich has been quite busy for a few days making repairs about his house and lots, and had a very large Sugar Maple tree cut down which was one of the monarchs of the forest 80 or 100 years ago, and has furnished a welcome shade for B. Rich and his family, and many of the citizens of this place who frequented the grounds to play lawn tennis and other games.

That quick step of herman Spotts is accounted for by the fact of a bouncing big boy appearing at his house to call him papa.

Quite a spirited road view took place this week in Union Township at which the interests on both sides were strongly contested.

Richard French of Philadelphia, and Allen Cope of West Chester, Chester Co. Pa., sojourned over last Sabbath with J. Cleaver, who took them on Monday to the Alleghenie's, where they will fish for a few days and probably return to the city the last of this week.

Miss F. N. Cleaver is busy turning out Crayon portraits in artistic style.

Brush Valley News.

Joseph Wolf, of Bellwood, is visiting his Brush Valley friends.

Sheriff Cronister was in our valley last week, but put up no confidence papers.

Mr. Calvin Auman is critically ill with pneumonia.

The Rebersburg I. O. O. F. have been engaged in initiating new members the last few weeks.

Mr. W. J. Carlin returned last Saturday from a trip to Philadelphia and New York city.

Mr. George Smull is in New York city.

The Rebersburg Grange is in a very flourishing condition.

The foundation of a new United Evangelical church at Wolf Store will be built this week.

Both the Lutheran and Methodist churches celebrated the Lord's Supper on Sunday.

Mr. John Burd, of Kreamersville, was buried last Friday forenoon. He was nearly 79 years old. He died of paralysis.

Mr. Thomas Auman is teaching a select school at Woodward.

Drs. Scott and Edwin Burd, of Bellwood, spent Sunday in the valley.

Messrs. John Harter, Calvin Morris & Co. opened their new store last week opposite the hotel.

Mr. Steward Weber opened a primary school at Rebersburg last week.

Mrs. Rose Harter Mackey, of Williamsport, is at home this week.

In Brush Valley the eggs are so plenty that the farmers pay the people to take away the eggs.

Twenty Years Since.

That we jump hastily at conclusions regarding the character of those we meet is seen in the incident which the friends of an eminent Methodist preacher like to relate at his expense. He went a few years ago into the Old South church of Boston in order to take a last look at the interior before it should become the museum and relic repository it now is. The reverend doctor looked well about him, and turning to the sacristan of pious aspect, who was showing thim about said;

"I was baptized in this church," and after a moment's pause, "but it has been twenty years since I was within it."

Now the sacristan was a man zealous in piety, but ill fitted to judge of character, and after measuring his guest for a moment he answered with a sigh:

"That is the way with men—that is the way—they are brought up well by pious parents, but they get out into the world and they forget it—forget it! Twenty years since you have been in a church! H'm—m—m!"

A Hypnotist's Deed.

SIMCOE, Ont., April 20.—Professor Ferris, hypnotist, placed a subject in a trance here yesterday afternoon and buried him six feet under ground, there to remain three days.

Sheriff Jackson and a posse of officers appeared on the scene as the grave was filled in and ordered the professor to take the man out or suffer arrest. The professor refusing, stated that he was not violating any law, and, after consultation with the county attorney, the sheriff finds he can take no action.

The subject is supplied with air through a box. His face can be seen. It resembles that of a corpse, but has not the extreme pallor. There is a great deal of excitement over the case.

The Enemy Is Ours!

The grippe usually leaves the sufferer in a very feeble condition, with a persistent cough and other premonitory symptoms of pulmonary affection. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup promptly administered at the beginning of an attack of grippe, will forestall that dangerous enemy to life—consumption. Mrs. Maggie Tulga, Ironton, Ohio, says: "It affords me much pleasure to bear testimony to the merits of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. I had been a sufferer from the grippe for a week, I tried a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, and after taking it, was completely cured of the dreadful cough and disease. I cheerfully recommend it to all sufferers." Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is sold everywhere for 25 cents.

For sale by C. M. Parrish, Bellefonte Pa.

Much in Little

Is especially true of Hood's Pills, for no medicine ever contained so great curative power in so small space. They are a whole medicine chest, always ready, always efficient, always satisfactory; prevent a cold or fever, cure all liver ills, sick headache, jaundice, constipation, etc. 25c. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills

LEE'S SURRENDER.

General Grant's Account of This Most Important War Event.

The following interesting account of the surrender of General R. E. Lee is taken from General Grant's memories:

"On the 8th I had followed the army of the Potomac in the rear of Lee. I was suffering very severely with a sick headache, and stopped at a farmhouse on the read some distance in the rear of the main body of the army. I spent the night in bathing my feet in hot

GEN. ROBERT E. LEE.

water and mustard, and putting mustard plasters on my wrists and the back part of my neck, hoping to be cured by morning. During the night I received Lee's answer to my letter of the 8th, inviting an interview between the lines on the following morning. I found him at the house of Mr. McLean, at Appomattox Court House, with Colonel Marshall, one of his staff officers, awaiting my arrival. General Lee was dressed in a full uniform which was entirely new, and was wearing a sword of considerable value, very likely the sword which had been presented by the State of Virginia; at all events, it was an entirely different sword from the one that would ordinarily be worn in the field. In my rough travelling suit, the uniform of a private with the straps of a lieutenant-general, I must have contrasted very strangely with a man so handsomely dressed, six feet high and of faultless form. But this was not

FREDERICK DENT GRANT.

Eldest son of General Grant, late U. S. Minister to Austria, and now Police Commissioner of the City of New York.

a matter that I thought of until afterwards..

"General Lee, after all was completed and before taking his leave, remarked that his army was in a very bad condition for want of food, and that they were without forage; that his men had been living for some days on parched corn exclusively, and that he would have to ask me for rations and forage. I told him 'certainly,' and asked for how many men he wanted rations. His answer was 'about twenty-five thousand,' and I authorized him to send his own commissary and quartermaster to Appomattox Station, two or three miles away, where he could have, out of the trains we had stopped, all the provisions wanted. As for forage, we had ourselves depended almost entirely upon the country for that.

"When Lee and I separated he went back to his lines and I returned to the house of Mr. McLean. Here the officers of both armies came in great numbers, and seemed to enjoy the meeting as though they had been

MRS. NELLIE GRANT SARTORIS.

Mrs. Sartoris was married from the White House and took up her residence in England. Since her husband's death she has lived in Washington.

friends separated for a long time while fighting battles under the same flag. For the time being it looked very much as if all thought of the war had escaped their minds."

THE REUNION OF DESCENDENTS.

Twenty Members of the Family will be in New York the 27th.

For the first time since the death of General Grant in the summer of 1885, there will be a reunion of the Grant family, and at the magnificent ceremony which is to mark the completion of the Grant mausoleum this group of children and grandchildren of the great soldier will be one of the most interesting features of the day. Some of the grandchildren were not born until several years after the death of the General, and, consequently, the reunion will be more numerous than on any previous occasion.

900 DROPS
CASTORIA
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS & CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral.
NOT NARCOTIC.
Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed
Alx. Senna
Rochelle Salts
Anise Seed
Peppermint
Bi Carbonate Soda
Worm Seed
Clarified Sugar
Wintergreen Flavor.
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES – 35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE —OF— Chas. H. Fletcher. IS ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. is on every wrapper.

A Summer Course at State College.

State College, Pa., April 20.—The trustees and faculty of the State college announce that if the demands justify it there will be provided summer courses of special instruction during the six weeks from July 6 to August 14. The aim of these courses will be two-fold:

Primarily, to furnish opportunity for students of either sex who expect to enter the freshman class in September, to bring up deficiencies in mathematics and other preparatory branches.

And secondly, to make the shop and labratories of the college available for those who are already teaching or expect to teach in the public schools, and who wish to follow out special lines of study during their vacation. For this purpose courses are offered in biology, botany and horticulture, chemistry, drawing, geology, psycology, physics, shop-work in wood and iron, and special topics in agriculture.

The above constitute major courses, and in addition there will be minor courses in advanced mathematics, language and literature and pedagogics. Dr. Martin G. Benedict has been chosen dean of the summer courses.

The first regular examination for admission to the college will be held at the college June 17. Local examinations will also be held in Philadelphia, Reading, Harrisburg, Scranton, Williamsport and Pittsburg June 23. The final examinations will be held at the college September 14.

The college base ball team departed this evening on a trip east, playing tomorrow the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; Thursday, Fordham at New York; Friday, Lafayette at Easton, and Saturday, Princeton at Princeton. The team this year is not as strong as it has been the past three or four seasons.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surface. Such articles should never be used except on prescription from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by druggists price 75c. per bottle. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

—On next Sunday the Episcopal choir will repeat the same song service which they rendered on Easter day, both morning and evening.

Jealous Rivals

Cannot turn back the tide. The demand for Dr. Agnew's little Pills is a marvel. Cheap to buy but diamonds in quality—banish nausea, coated tongue, water brash, after eating, sick headache, never gripe, operate pleasantly, 10 cents.

[Sold by J. N. & S. Krumrine

The Commercial Gazette is the preferred Pittsburg paper because:

It pays particular attention to the news of Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Northern West Virginia.

It has the same national and foreign news as the metropolitan press, as it is a charter member of the great Associated Press, the only news-gathering association in this country.

It has the most popular feature, the Quiet Observer column.

Its sporting editor is an authority and makes a specialty of baseball.

Its market reports have been the basis of trading for years.

It is first in accuracy. What you see in it you can believe.

Ask your news agent for it or subscribe direct at the office. One cent a copy, $3.00 a year by mail.

COURT PROCLAMATION—Whereas the Honorable J. G. Love, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the 49th Judicial District, consisting of the county of Centre, and the Honorable Corlis Faulkner, Associate Judge in and for Centre county, having issued their precept, bearing date of 1st day of January, 1897, to me directed for holding a Court of Common Pleas and Orphans' Court, Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the County of Centre and to commence on the 4th Monday of April, being the 26th day of April, 1897, and to continue two weeks. Notice is hereby given to the coroner, justice of the peace, aldermen and constables of said County of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the 26th, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Notice is also hereby given and by virtue the precept of the Judges aforesaid, issued as aforesaid, there will be held a regular court of Common Pleas, for the trial of civil cases, beginning on Monday, April 26th, 1897 at 10 o'clock, upon which all persons summoned as jurors are required to attend.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 25th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1897, and the one hundred and twenty-first year of the independence of the United States. W. M. CRONISTER, Sheriff.

Only 1 Week Left.

TO INTRODUCE OUR UNIVERSAL SYRINGE,

in which to accept our offer of a GOOD FAMILY SYRINGE, with hard rubber fittings, and two hard rubber pipes, first-class in every particular, for 35c. Many availed themselves last week of our offer and were delighted with their bargain. Do you want one? Don't delay. The offer will be withdrawn at the time stated.

Green's . . . Pharmacy,

BUSH HOUSE BLOCK,
BELLEFONTE, - - - PA

St. Vitus Vanquished.

What Cured Little Stanley Nichol of Chorea.

From the Republican-Journal, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

A letter was lately received at the office of the *Republican-Journal* from Hammond to the effect that the cure of an extraordinary severe case of St. Vitus' dance had been effected on the person of little Stanley Nichol, the eight-year-old son of Mrs. Charles Nichol of that village.

A reporter was accordingly dispatched in that direction who, after some inquiry, found Mrs. Nichol's residence about a mile outside the village. Mrs. Nichol said:

"A little over a year ago my boy, Stanley Nichol, who is now only eight years old, alarmed me one day by being taken with a strange gurgling in his throat. After the first the attacks became quite frequent. Stanley did not complain of any pain, but said that he could not help making the noise. At that time there was a New York doctor stopping in the village who was a specialist on throat and nasal diseases. I took my son to him and after a careful examination he said that there was nothing the matter with the boy's throat. The gurgling in his opinion was caused by a nervous contraction of the muscles of the throat. He asked who our family physician was and said that he would consult with him before he prescribed.

"Stanley rapidly grew worse. He was always a sickly boy. One day I noticed that he was jerking his arm up in a very peculiar manner. A few days later he seemed to lose control of his legs, first one and then the other would be pulled up and then straightened out again. He was a perfect bundle of nerves and was rapidly losing all control of himself. When eating at the table or drinking, his arm would often twitch so as to spill what he was drinking. One day he scared me terribly by throwing back his head and rolling his eyes up so that only the white parts showed. I took him to our family physician who prepared some medicine for him. He took it and commenced to improve. The dose, however, had to be increased and Stanley rebelled against taking it. It was very disagreeable medicine and I don't blame the boy for not wishing to take it.

"Our physician went to New York city on business and while he was away the medicine became exhausted and we could get no more. Stanley was still very bad. About that time I read about a little girl who had been cured of St. Vitus' dance by taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I thought I would try them and procured a box. I followed the directions that came with pills, and gave only half a pill at a dose. I did not see much improvement and increased the dose to a whole pill. The effect was noticed in a day. Stanley immediately commenced to get better and did not object to taking the pills as he had the other medicine. He took seven boxes of the pills and to-day appears to be perfectly well. He discontinued taking them some time ago. He weighs nearly fifteen pounds more than he did and is strong and hearty. A year ago we took him out of school but he is so much better now that he is going to begin again this fall."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are sold in boxes (never in loose form, by the dozen or hundred) at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists or directly by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Supposed to be From Albany.

Chicago, April 16.—A man supposed to be D. Cameron, of Albany, N. Y., shot and killed himself at the Imperial Hotel to-day. He was not dead when found in his room, but he died in the police ambulance while being taken to the hospital. From statements the man made it is thought he comes from a wealthy family in Albany. The man gave indications of considerable refinement and his clothing was of the best material. Cameron had been in Chicago less than a week and had been stopping at the Auditorium Annex and the Wellington Hotel.

He left his bill unpaid at the latter house, and was evidently in financial straits, as several pawn tickets were found in his room. He told the clerk of the hotel in which he killed himself that he had come to Chicago to find his wife, who had left him in Albany. He also said that he came originally from Battle Creek, Mich., and had been spending a large sum of money in fast living in New York.

John Robinson Killed.

Monongahela City, April 14.—John Robinson, a Pittsburger, aged about 25 years was struck and instantly killed by a passenger train here this afternoon. He was formerly employed here in the mines, and came up yesterday on a visit. This afternoon he attempted to jump on a freight. Clarence Evans, a companion, pulled him away when he tried to mount the train, and the passenger train approached them unobserved. Robinson was thrown to one side with his life crushed out. Evans was slightly injured. Robinson,s mother lives on Greenfield avenue, Pittsburg, and his brother, William Robinson, is a well known contractor there.

—These are some of the persons that can be met on our streets almost daily and their ages, except Mr. James Hamilton, who has not been able to go out of his house much this winter. Most of the others are in business: James Hamilton, aged 95 years; John Wagner, 90; John Curtin, 86; Franklin Steel, 85; William McCafferty, 79; Daniel Garman, 77; William Jones, 77; J. Harvey McClure, 77; William S. Tripple, 77; Benjamin Housel, 75, Joseph Garbrick, 74; Thomas Myers, 77; Charles Miller, 74; Joseph Twitmire, 74; Senickson Smith, 73; Molten Harris, 73; John O'Leary, 72; Thomas Pennington, 72; John H. Sands, 72; Simon Haupt, 71; J. P. Gephart, 70; M. S. Graham, 70; Robert Valentine, 70.

Onóa Tramp to McKinley's Home.

Canton, Ohio, April 16.—John Thomas, a negro, aged seventy-nine, arrived in this city to-day on foot from Winchester, Va., to see the former home of McKinley. He has rags for shoes, an old horse blanket for a coat, and is a unique character. He has traveled in Canada, Mexico, and Central America. He will walk to Washington to see McKinley.

—O. C. Miller, Bellefontes expert slater, has secured the contract for roofing the new electric light plant.

—A few days ago Mrs. John Puff died near Centre Hall, aged 33, leaving a husband and 3-year old child.

Fire at the Church Altar.

Opelika, Ala., April 16.—The First Methodist Church of Opelika caught fire last night at an inopportune moment, and, in consequence, several persons were injured. The church was packed to the doors to witness the marriage of Mr. E. M. Jones to Miss Susie Greene, daughter of Capt. R. M Greene, at 9 o'clock. Just as the bride and groom alighted from their carriage in front of the church the cry of fire was heard, and flames were discovered arcund the altar.

The rush through windows and doors was fearful. People in their excitement trampled over each other, and little children were separated from their parents. Had the fire occured three minutes later Mr. Jones and Miss Greene would have been standing before the altar, Two of the attendants had entered the church and were walking down the aisle to their pews, beside the altar were the flames were discovered, and Mr. Jones and his bride-to-be had just alighted from their carriage.

The damage to the church will be considerable. The magnificent pipe organ was totally destroyed and the plastering fell from the ceilling in large quantities. The fire department reached the scene in a remarkable short space of time and succeeded in extinguishing the flames. The explosion of a lamp caused the conflagration. The negro who was turning the handle of the pipe organ knocked the lamp over.

Mr. Jones and Miss Greene repaired to the home of the bride's parents, where the ceremony was performed.

Saved From Drowning.

It is with "bated" breath that we tell the following story of how our esteemed contemporary Mr. Charles Kurtz, of the Centre Democrat, came very near losing his life on Friday. As every one knows he is a game sport and an enthusiastic follower of Isaac Walton. He was fishing in Jacksons mill dam when one of his fee enclosed in a rubber boot became fast in the mud and in his efforts to release it he fell into the Water and would have drowned had it not been for two of his guardian angels who were proudly watching him from the bank. They rushed in and by their frantic efforts saved him from a watery grave. As it so happened Charley was not seriously injured more than receiving a dam wetting. This will not interfere with the wedding it will take place about next Thanksgiving day.

Chinamen en Route to Cuba.

Montreal, April 16.—A party of ninety-one Chinamen arrived in Montreal last night by the Canadian Pacific Railway from China via Vancouver. To-morrow they will continue their journey, where they will take a steamer for Havana. They are going to work on the sugar plantations of Cuba so sadly neglected during the past two years on account of the rebellion in the island. They say they are going over at the instance of the Spanish government, which has sent agents to China to induce immigration to Cuba, guaranteeing steady employment on the sugar plantations and paying part of their traveling expenses.

Schroder the Healer.

Schroder the Healer will be in Bellefonte Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, April 21, 22, 23 and 24. Heals the sick and afflicted merely by laying on hands. Does wonderful work. People by the thousands follow him. Go and see him.

—Daniel Brungart died at Rebersburg, a few days ago, aged 74.

GREEK VS. TURK

Hard Fighting Now Going On Between the Two.

MANY TROOPS ARE ENGAGED

Particularly is This So Regarding Engagements on the Frontier—Battling for Thirty Hours—Advices From Both Headquarters.

Brussels, April 18.—The Independence Belm to-day announced that Turkey has officially declared war against Greece and that a notification to this effect was sent to the powers this morning.

FROM THE GREEK HEADQUARTERS.

Larissa, April 18.—(Headquarters of the Greek army in Thessaly.)—The Greeks have captured the Turkish positions from Nezeros to Koutra and the Turks are in full retreat toward the interior, where their forces are massing. The batteries at Menexa ceased firing at 11 p. m. (Sunday.)

FROM TURKISH AUTHORITIES.

Elassona, April 18.—(Headquarters of the Turkish army, in Macedonia.)—The First division of the troops is at Dodmik, the Second at Elassona, the fifth at Shomski and the Sixth at Karya (or Koskuy). The last two are engaged in defensive operations. The Greeks, who have invaded the district of Mount Godoman have been repulsed. Battalions from the divisions at Apium and Karahissar are arriving at Ismudt en route for Rodosts and Muratli in order to reinforce the troops in that district.

FROM CONSTANTINOPLE.

Constantinople, April 18.—The porte has received a dispatch from Edhem Pasha, the Turkish commander in chief at Elassona, dated Saturday, saying that in consequence of an invasion of Turkish territory by the Greeks his troops have seized the heights of Pernar and Velschko The Fourth division from Elassona, under Haida Pasha, and a full brigade under Nam Pasha, have entered Greek territory

TURKISH BATTERIES SILENCED.

Athens, April 18.—9P. M.—A dispatch just received here says that the Skafidiki batteries, which were attacked by Greek warships shortly before 3 o'clock this afternoon, have been completely destroyed. The Greek battery at Zefalipanaghiaco operated effectively with the flotilla in the bombardment.

The Murder of Cashier Stickney.

Somersworth, N. H., April 18—The police have obtained further evidence connecting Joseph Kelley with the murder of Cashier Stickney last Friday. Kelley's black derby hat, which he was known to have worn, and which has a large stain of blood on the crown, was found in Chamberlain's livery. The authorities have traced Kelley's movements and learned that he drove to Milton on the day of the crime.

Kelley afterward took the 4:01 p. m. train on the Boston and Maine railroad at Milton station, but did not purchase a ticket for any point on the road. He boarded the train by the rear platform, evidently with the intention of avoiding contact with the conductor. The train reached Union before the conductor discovered Kelley and then he requested his fare. Kelley remarked: "I came aboard the train at Union and wish to get off at Sanbornville," and accordingly paid his fare to that point.

For more than a hundred years the Shakers have been studying the remedial properties of plants. They have made many discoveries, but their greatest achievement was made last year. It is a cordial that contains already digested food and is a digester of food. It is effective in removing distress after eating, and creates an appetite for more food so that eating becomes a pleasure. Pale, thin people become plump and healthy under its use.

It arrests the wasting of consumption.

There never has been such a step forward in the cure of indigestion as this Shaker Cordial. Your druggist will be glad to give you a little book descriptive of the product

Give the babies Laxol, which is Castor Oil made as palatable as honey.

A Case For a Compromise.

First Cabman—"I axed him t'ree dollars, but he said he had only two; an', anyhow, he said de legal fare was only one."

"Second Cabman—"Well, I s,pose you took $2 an' accepted de apology."

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection and that dread disease **Consumption**, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it we will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for **Consumption, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis** and all throat and lung maladies. He hopes all sufferers will try his remedy, as it is invaluable. thosedesiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address,

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Brooklyn, New York

FORTUNE COMES LATE IN LIFE.

Miss Alice Holmes, the Blind Poetess of Jersey City, an Heiress at 77.

Miss Alice A. Holmes, who has been known in Jersey City for nearly forty years as the Blind Poetess, is 77 years old and has been blind since she was nine years old. A few days ago Miss Holmes received a letter from Frank Wehe, a lawyer in Downieville, Sierra County, California, informing her that her brother William's will has been filed for probate and she was one of the heirs. Her brother died on March 3 and she was notified of it by telegraph at the time.

William Holmes left Jersey City forty-five years ago, when he was twenty-three years old. He went to Oregon and took up a mining claim.

Miss Holmes 40 years ago was one of the best known women in Jersey City. Although totally blind she was an accomplished musician and a successful music teacher. She wrote several poems which attracted considerable attention. Among her works are "Stray Leaves," Arcadian Leaves," and "Lost Vision." The latter was inspired by her own infirmity.

WANAMAKER DECLINES.

Will Not Run For the State Treasurership of Pennsylvania.

Former Postmaster-General John Wanamaker has addressed a letter to the National Republican League of Business Men, in which he says that he will not be a candidate for State Treasurer, inasmuch as the issue for which the league contended—the paying of interest on state deposits in banks—has been met by the introduction of a bill in the Legislature, which, he is assured, will pass. If it does not go through it is intimated by supporters of Wanamaker there will be an independent candidate for State Treasurer. In his letter Mr. Wanamaker says the interest bill should be promptly enacted into law.

Much Marrying for Youngsters.

Atlanta, April 12.—A formal ceremony now marks the romance of the runaway marriage between J. P. Atkinson, the minor son of Gov. W. Y. Atkinson, and Miss Ada Byrd, the fourteen year old daughter of one of Atlanta's wealthy residents. After repeated family conferences during the holding of which the girl was a prisoner at a relative's house in Chattanooga and the boy was locked up in the Executive Mansion in this city, it was decided that a formal ceremony should take place. The children were therefore married Saturday evening. At the wedding were the members of the Supreme Court, the Attorney-General of the State and other high officials who are the personal and political friends of the father.

Japan Arching Her Back.

Yokohama, April 12.—The Government of Hawaii has prohibited the landing in Hawaii of 400 Japanese immigrants, and the Hawaiian Court has confirmed the action of the Government.

It is reported here that the United States has decided to dispatch a warship to Hawaii and that the Japanese Government has decided to do the same.

NEWS NOTES.

Plans have been made for the construction of a system of pneumatic tubes in Greater New York for the transmission of letters, messages and packages.

Major General Wesley Merritt, United States Army, took command of the Department of the East, at New York, on Saturday, succeeding General Ruger, retired.

The President and fourteen others, members of the Faculty of the Kansas State Agricultural College, have been discharged because their politics were not in accord with that of the State (Populist) Administration.

It is reported from Cleveland, Ohio, that United States Senator Brice will not be a candidate for re-election next winter.

With the death of Ward McAllister, of New York's 400, the glory of the Patriarch balls departed. After Mr. McAllister, James P. Kernochan took the most active part in the association, [illegible] he, too, has gone, the association has been dissolved, and no more balls will be held.

Judge Dugas, at Montreal, has dismissed a suit against the American Tobacco Company of Canada, holding that "the company has a perfect right to insist that the dealers who wish to handle their cigarettes shall not handle the goods of any other manufacturer."

The Rochester, New York, Street Railway Company has posted a notice announcing a ten per cent reduction in the salary of all employes. Two years ago the company made the same cut, but afterwards, upon improvement in business, restored the old wages.

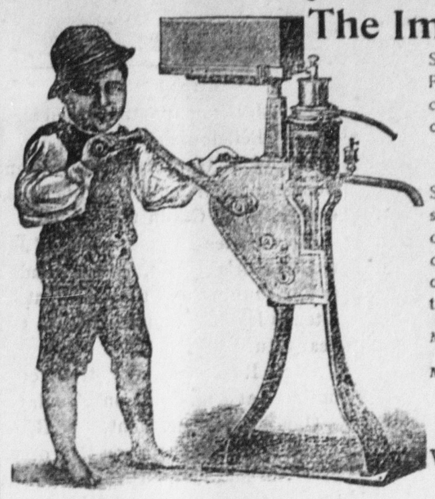
The New York police raided the "Open Board of Brokers" and arrested the manager and two clerks, who were placed under bail on the charge of conducting "a bucket shop." Other raids upon these swindling concerns are promised.

Representative Simpson, of Kansas, declares that he will carry into effect his threat to block any business which the House may attempt to do by unanimous consent before the Speaker has appointed committees. He says he will also call a quorum to approve the Journal each time the house meets.

The Scranton, Pa., Jury in the Anna Dickinson suit for false imprisonment awarded Miss Dickinson damages in the sum of 6,3.4 cents.

The Kansas Legislative Committee has began its investigation of the bribery charges in Topeka. Testimony was taken affecting ex-Governer Lewelling and other Populist Officials.

"There is Joy in Turning The Improved U. S."



Says H. L. PAYSON, Hopewell Farm, Hope, Maine. "My sweet-cream trade has doubled since I commenced using the Separator."

ANOTHER SAYS:

"The No. 5 Improved U. S. Separator is working to my entire satisfaction, the skim-milk showing only 1½ hundredths of one per cent. of butter fat. The machine is operated by my two boys, aged thirteen and eight years."

Bardwell's Ferry, Mass., Feb. 11, 1897. F. L. TOTMAN.

Many such letters in our Pamphlets They are free

Live hustling agents wanted where we have none.

Vermont Farm Machine Co.
Bellows Falls, Vt.

His Body Tangled in the Seine.

Richmond, Va., April 16.—Mr William Johnson, jr., a well-known member of a colony of fishermen, whose favorite fishing ground is a point on James River below Richmond, called the deep bottom, near Varina wharf, was drowned at that place while engaged in pursuing his occupation, in which he was considered an expert. Mr. Johnson was in a boat out in the stream with companions when, in some way, he lost his balance and fell overboard, sinking quickly out of sight. A fruitless search was made for the body, and when Johnson's friends went to pull in their heavy-laden seines they were horrified to find the dead man's body entangled in the twine.

Through Molten Metal.

LEBANON, Pa., April 18.—Engineer Edwin Shirk, Brakeman James Wright and Car Inspector John Focht escaped being roasted to death Saturday by the former's coolness. When a cinder tube exploded at Colebrook Furnaces molten metal was thrown into the cabin, where the three stood, and covered the track to a depth of several inches.

Shirk threw the throttle wide open and the engine slowly made its way through the fiery mass. The cinder set fire to the cabin, and before the men could escape their faces and hands were severely burned. The engine was badly damaged.

—Manager B. J. Murphy, of the Altoona base ball club, has called a meeting of the base ball managers of the following towns to meet on Saturday morning April 24, at 10 o'clock at the Altamonte hotel in Altoona, the object being to form a league. The towns expected to be represented are: Johnstown, South Fork, Patton, Tyrone, Huntingdon, Philipeburg, Bellefonte, Clearfield and Punxsutawney.—Philipsburg Journal.

WE HAVE NO AGENTS

but have sold direct to the consumer for 34 years, at wholesale prices, saving them the dealers' profits. Ship anywhere for examination before sale. Everything warranted. 100 styles of Carriages, 20 styles of Harness. Top Buggies as low as $35. Phaetons as low as $55. Spring Wagons, Road Wagons, etc. Send for large, free Catalogue.

No. 3174. Surrey Harness—Price $14.00. As good as sells for $22.00. No. 208. Surrey—Price with curtains, lamps, rain shade, apron and fenders, $80. As good as sells for $90.

ELKHART CARRIAGE AND HARNESS MFG. CO., W. B. PRATT, Sec'y, ELKHART, IND.

The N. Y. Weekly Tribune

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EVERY family on
EVERY farm, in
EVERY village, in
EVERY State or Territory.

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FOR Noble Manhood,
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All three of these magazines are handsomely gottenup. You should not miss this chance to secure them. Address,

Demorest's Magazine, No 15 East 14thSt., New York.

SILVER AND WAGES.

Speech of Secretary Carlisle at Chicago.

He Addresses a Mass Meeting of Workingmen on the Currency Question.

Makes It Clear That Cheap Money Always Was and Always Will Be the Wage Earner's Enemy—Free Coinage Means Silver Monometallism and Reduced Purchasing Power of Wages—Such Has Been the Experience With Depreciated Silver In Chile, Japan and Mexico and With Our Depreciated Currency—Would Rob Workingmen of Billions of Dollars Deposited In Savings Banks and Building and Loan Associations and Invested In Insurance Policies.

We reprint below in full Secretary Carlisle's clear, forcible and unanswerable speech to the labor organizations of Chicago, at the Auditorium, on April 15:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN—I am here this evening in response to a communication received several months ago from a number of gentlemen connected with various labor organizations of this city inviting me to address them and their fellow workingmen upon the currency and financial questions, which were then and are still agitating the minds of our people in all parts of the country. When that communication reached me, it was not in my power to designate a time when my official duties would permit me to come here, but I promised to hold the matter under consideration and come whenever it might be possible to do so, and I now congratulate myself upon my good fortune in having at last found an opportunity to meet this great assemblage of laboring people and to discuss in their presence what I consider one of the most important economic questions that can possibly engage the attention of wage earners in this or any other country.

The Wage Earner's Interest In Good Money.

Whether the general business of the people shall be transacted with good money or bad money, whether the wages of labor shall be paid in a sound and stable currency, with full purchasing power in the markets where they are exchanged for the necessaries of life, or in a depreciated and fluctuating currency, having no fixed value and therefore bearing no permanent relation to the current prices of commodities, are questions which affect the comfort and happiness of every home and the peace and prosperity of every community. While all are deeply interested in the settlement of these questions it is unfortunately the case that all will not be equally affected by an erroneous decision upon them. The wealthy man, the man who has accumulated property or hoarded money, is always exempt from many of the most serious consequences of a financial or industrial disturbance. He has both means and credit, and, while he may be subjected to much loss and inconvenience, neither he nor his family will be pinched by hunger or compelled to go without raiment or shelter.

It is the poor man and the man of moderate means—the man who has not been fortunate enough to accumulate property or money, but who depends upon his wages or upon the products of his own labor for the means of supporting himself and his family—that always feels the first and most disastrous effects of a business or industrial depression, no matter whether it results from a depreciated and fluctuating currency or from other causes. Such a man has nothing to dispose of but his labor and nothing with which to support himself or his family but his wages or the proceeds of his own labor, and any policy that even temporarily suspends or obstructs the industrial progress of the country by diminishing the demand for the products of laber, or by impairing the capacity or disposition of capital to employ labor, must be injurious to his interests and inflict more or less suffering upon all who are dependent upon him. Labor cannot be hoarded; the idle day is gone forever; lost wages are never reimbursed, and therefore steady employment and good pay in good money are essential to the comfort and happiness of the American laborer and his wife and children, and he will be unfaithful to himself and to them if he does not insist upon the adoption and maintenance of such a policy as will most certainly preserve the value and stability of all our currency and promote the regular and profitable conduct of all our industrial enterprises. He cannot prosper when the country is in distress, when its industries are prostrated, it commerce paralysed, its credit broken down or its social order disturbed, nor can he prosper when the fluctuations of the currency are such that he cannot certainly know the value of the dollar in which his wages are paid or estimate in advance the cost of the necessaries of life.

Whether we shall or shall not have a long period of financial, commercial and industrial disturbance in this country, and whether labor shall be deprived of permanent employment or be partially employed and inadequately paid, are questions directly and necessarily involved in the demand now seriously made by many of our fellow citizens that the United States, without the co-operation of any other government in the world, and in opposition to the established policy of every other great civilized and commercial nation, shall authorize the free and unlimited coinage of full legal tender silver at the rate of 16 to 1, notwithstanding the true market ratio between the two metals is about 31 to 1, or, in other words, that the United States alone shall declare by law that 16 ounces of silver are equal in value to 1 ounce of gold, when it is an indisputable fact everywhere recognised that in all the markets of the world, in silver standard countries as well as in gold standard countries, 16 ounces of silver are worth only about one-half as much as 1 ounce of gold and will purchase only about one-half as much of the necessaries of life.

What Free Coinage Really Means.

The naked proposition is that the United States shall coin, at the public expense, for the exclusive benefit of the individuals and corporations owning the bullion, all the silver that may be presented at the mints into dollars containing 371¼ grains of pure silver, or 412½ grains of standard silver, worth intrinsically about 51 or 52 cents, deliver the coins to the depositors of the bullion and compel all the other people in the country to receive these coins at a valuation of 100 cents each in the payment of debts due them for property sold, for labor and service of all kinds, for pensions to soldiers and sailors and their widows and children, for losses sustained under policies issued by life and other insurance companies, for deposits in savings banks, trust companies, building associations and other institutions, for debts due to widows and orphans by guardians, executors and administrators of decedants, estates and other trustees, for salaries of all civil, military and naval officials and the compensation of private soldiers and seamen, and, in short, for every kind of obligation recognized by the laws of the land, except only in cases where the prudent capitalist has taken the precaution in advance to contract for payment of debts due him in gold or its equivalent.

To say nothing of the gross partiality and manifest injustice of such a policy, its immediate effect would be to contract our currency to the extent of about $620,000,000 by stopping the use of gold as money and putting a premium upon the coins of that metal equal, or about equal, to the difference between the intrinsic value of the gold dollar and the intrinsic value of the silver dollar. Gold coins would at once become a commodity and would be bought and sold by speculators in the market [illegible] as they were during the war, when we had a depreciated paper currency. The value of the silver dollar would fluctuate from day to day, moving up and down with the rise and fall of the commercial price of the bullion contained in it, as the Mexican dollar does now, and the premium on the gold dollar would of course fluctuate to the same extent, thus affording an opportunity to bullion brokers and speculators to buy and sell it at a profit. It would cease to be used as money, because no man would pay his debt in gold dollars or in paper redeemable in gold dollars, worth 100 cents, when the law permitted him to pay it in silver dollars, worth only 51 or 52 cents. The sudden withdrawal of $620,000,000 from the volume of currency in the country would undoubtedly produce a financial and industrial disturbance far more disastrous to the interests of labor than has ever been experienced in our history, and no man who has a particle of sympathy for working men and women and their dependent families can contemplate the possibility of such a calamity without feeling that it is his duty, whether he occupies a public or a private station, to employ every honorable means at his command to avert it.

While the sudden expulsion of $620,000,000 in gold from our stock of money would itself be sufficient to create a financial disturbance unparalleled in the history of this or any other country the situation would be very greatly aggravated by the fact that the purchasing power of all the remainder of our currency would be suddenly reduced about one-half; we should have only about two-thirds as much currency as we have now, and at the same time it would be so depreciated in value that it would require about twice as much as we have now to transact the business of the country, provided there should be any business to transact.

Double Standard a Failure.

The attempt to maintain what is called the double standard of value—that is, to attempt to keep the legal tender coins of the two metals, gold and silver, in use as money at the same time, upon a ratio of value fixed by law—has repeatedly been made by kings and parliaments in every civilized country in the world, and it has failed again and again in every one of them, and it requires no gift of prophecy to foresee that it must continue to fail so long as self interest constitutes a controlling factor in the business affairs of men.

Without trespassing upon your patience to review the monetary history of other countries in which this experiment has been made and failed it may be advantageous to refer briefly to our own experience upon this subject. When it was determined to adopt a monetary system for the United States and establish a mint, Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson, two men who differed widely upon almost every public question and whose names as founders and leaders of their respective parties will live as long as our political literature is read, agreed that in determining what should be the coinage or legal ratio between gold and silver the true relative commercial value of the two metals in the markets of the world must first be ascertained, and that this relative value, when ascertained, should be incorporated into the statute as the basis of the proposed system of coinage. Although they were party leaders, they were statesmen and patriots, and when they were called on to consider this great business question affecting all the private affairs of their fellow citizens they gave it a thorough and impartial investigation upon its merits, without regard to the effect their decision might have upon their own political fortunes or upon the political fortunes of their followers.

The "Fathers" Not Disturbed by This Delusion.

These great men were never disturbed for a moment by the delusion that congress could fix by statute the actual or relative values of gold and silver any more than it could fix by statute the actual or relative values of a pound of lead and a pound of iron. They knew that gold and silver, like all other exchangeable things, are commodities and that their value will be fixed in the markets of the world. They knew that it was entirely competent, in fact necessary, for congress to declare the ratio upon which the two metals should be coined at the mint, if they were to be coined at all, but they knew equally well that if the ratio so declared did not correspond substantially with the ratio which the commercial world had established, the coins of the two metals could not be kept in use as money at the same time, and consequently, as I have already said, they determined to ascertain the commercial ratio and to adopt it. They reached the conclusion that the true commercial ratio at that time was 15 to 1—that is, that 15 ounces of silver were equal in value to 1 ounce of gold and accordingly the act of 1792, which was our first coinage law, authorized the coinage of the two metals at that ratio.

At the ratio thus established the silver dollar contained 371¼ grains of fine silver and the gold contained 24¾ grains of fine gold, but it was soon discovered that a mistake had been made and that 371¼ grains of fine silver were not in fact equal in value to 24¾ grains of fine gold, and the consequence was that, although the difference between the value of a silver dollar and the value of a gold dollar was only about one cent and one-eighth of a cent, silver drove gold out of use and out of the country, and from that time we had silver monometallism until after the passage of the acts of 1834 and 1837.

The fact that the silver was put into the form of a coin and made legal tender the same as gold, and that both dollars were declared to be worth 100 cents each, did not increase the value of the 371¼ grains of silver to any extent whatever. The people could not be deceived by mere words printed in a statute; they soon learned that the metal contained in the silver dollar was not equal in value to the metal contained in the gold dollar, and they paid silver to their creditors and hoarded the gold or sent it out of the country. Even our new and full weight silver coins would not circulate or remain in the country, because congress, by various acts, made certain foreign coins legal tender in the payment of debts, and as they were generally so worn by abrasion as to be of less weight than the new domestic coins they drove our dollars and half dollars, and to a large extent our quarters and dimes also, out of use as money. Our own coins were exported and used at their bullion value in making purchases and paying debts abroad, and Mr. Jefferson himself, who had then become president of the United States, issued an order on the first day of May, 1806, stopping the coinage of silver dollars at our mints. No more silver dollars were coined until 1836, 30 years afterward, and then only 1,000 of them were issued from the mints.

Restoration of Gold Standard In 1834.

Gold having left the country, congress, in 1834, during the administration of Andrew Jackson, determined to restore it to the circulation and, in order to accomplish that result, the legal ratio was changed from 15 to 1 to about 16 to 1—that is, the law so amended as to provide that the gold eagle, or $10 piece, should contain 232 grains of pure gold, which made the dollar consist of 23 1-5 grains, but by the act of 1837 it was changed to 23.22 grains, which now constitutes the dollar and unit of value. This was a slight overvaluation of gold in the coinage, because 23.22 grains of fine gold were not in fact worth as much in the markets as 371¼ grains of fine silver. Although the difference in value was very small, it proved sufficient to change the whole character of our metallic currency, and under this ratio gold and silver exchanged places. Silver went out of the country and gold came in, and from that time until after the passage of the act of 1878 we had practical gold monometallism, except during the period of the war, when we had no metallic money of any kind. When the great civil war began, we had no silver in circulation except the subsidiary coins authorized by the act of 1853, but we had gold and paper redeemable in gold, and it was not long before we had another practical illustration of the natural law that the inferior or less valuable legal tender currency will expel the superior or more valuable legal tender currency from circulation.

Paper Currency of War Period.

Early in 1862 congress, most unwisely, in my opinion, authorized the issue of legal tender paper to circulate as money, and the usual and inevitable result followed. Gold ceased to be used as money and the banks and the treasury having suspended specie payments, the country was flooded with a depreciated currency worth at times less than 50 cents on the dollar. Later on fractional paper currency was authorized by congress, and the effect of this was to drive out of circulation even the light-weight subsidiary coins, and for many years not a single piece of metallic money of any kind was used by the people except on the Pacific coast, where gold continued to circulate at its actual intrinsic value without regard to the fictitious value which the acts of congress attributed to the legal tender paper.

I will endeavor to show you hereafter what effect this depreciated currency had upon the wages of labor and upon the prices of commodities which the laborers were compelled to purchase with their wages, my purpose at the present moment being simply to prove, by our own experience, that it is impossible to retain in circulation at the same time legal tender gold and silver coins of the same denomination at any ratio which does not correspond with the actual commercial values of the two metals in the markets of the world, and that, therefore, the free and unlimited coinage of legal tender silver by the United States alone at the ratio of 16 to 1, when the true commercial ratio is about 31 to 1, would instantly contract the currency by the expulsion of all the gold now in the country.

If the overvaluation of silver to the amount of a little over 1 per cent in the coinage law of 1792 expelled gold and established silver monometallism, and if the overvaluation of gold to the extent of less than 1 per cent in the acts of 1834 and 1837 expelled silver from circulation and established gold monometallism, is not the conclusion irresistible that the free and unlimited coinage of legal tender silver at the present time, at an overvaluation of nearly 100 per cent, would at once place the country upon a monometallic silver basis? This question does not seem to me to be open to serious argument, and when it is proposed that the United States shall, in defiance of our own experience during a period of 89 years and in defiance of the experience of other nations during many centuries, authorize the free coinage of legal tender silver at such a ratio, it is the duty of the people and especially the duty of the laboring people to pause before it is too late and carefully consider whether they will determine to overthrow their existing monetary system and substitute in its place the depreciated silver monometallism of Asia and Mexico and the small states and republics of Central and South America, with their low rates of wages and their high rates of exchange.

Under the coinage act of 1792 we had silver, but no gold, and under the acts of 1834 and 1837, with free coinage of both metals, we had gold, but no silver except the token subsidiary coins after 1853, while now, with gold as the standard and limited coinage of silver, we have both gold and silver as full legal tender money in larger amounts than ever before in our history, and the coins of the two metals are kept equal in purchasing power by the credit and resources of the government, notwithstanding the difference in their intrinsic value.

Real Question—Shall We Have Silver Monometallism?

We have now about $630,000,000 in gold and $413,000,000 in full legal tender silver, besides $78,216,677 in subsidiary silver coins, which are legal tender in payments not exceeding $10, and the real question for the people to decide is whether they will continue to use the coins of both metals or adopt a monetary system which always has and always will drive one of them out of the country. I am not here, therefore, this evening to advocate the exclusive use of gold coin as money, or to oppose a conservative and safe use of silver coin as money along with gold and at a parity with gold, but I am here to insist that we shall not abandon the present legal standard of value, expel all the gold from the country and adopt silver monometallism, with free coinage of a nominal dollar worth intrinsically only 51 or 52 cents. I am here to insist that the mints of the United States, which were constructed and are maintained and operated at the expense of all the people, shall not be used for the exclusive benefit of the owners of silver bullion under a law giving them the right to have 51 or 52 cents' worth of their silver coined free of charge and stamped as a dollar and compelling you and all others to receive it from them as a dollar.

All the mints of the United States, operated to their full capacity and doing no other work, could not coin into standard silver dollars two-thirds of the annual production of silver in our own country, but, notwithstanding this, it is seriously proposed to offer free coinage to all the silver in the world at a legal valuation almost double its commercial value in the markets of the foreign countries where it is produced. The annual production of silver in the world is about $216,000,000 at our coinage rate, and the annual capacity of our mints to coin standard silver dollars is only about $40,000,000. Last year we coined 343,963,475 in gold and $9,099,480 in silver, so that if our mints were devoted exclusively to the free coinage of standard silver dollars the addition to our stock of metallic money would be about $15,000,000 less every year than it is now, and it would not be good money after it was coined. More than 15 years would elapse before we could at this rate coin enough depreciated silver dollars to supply the place of the good gold dollars expelled from the country, and in the meantime a complete revolution would have to be effected in our commercial relations with other nations and in all our domestic business affairs, including a readjustment of the wages of labor, the price of commodities, the rates of municipal, state and federal taxation, charges for transportation and every other matter involving the use of money or credit. We should descend by a single step from the highest standard of value to silver monometallism, with a contracted and at the same time depreciated currency, a financial experiment which has no precedent in the monetary interest of the world.

Fortunately when changes have heretofore been made in the circulation by the substitution of the coins of one metal for the coins of the other, the difference in their value has been very small and the process of substitution has been gradual and created no great financial disturbance. Under the act of 1792 the difference in value between the coins and the legal ratio was only a little over 1 per cent, and yet, within less than one year after the enactment of that statute, congress was compelled to re-enforce our stock of money by making certain foreign coins legal tender in the payment of debts, and on the same day of the passage of the act of 1834, which put the country on a gold basis by undervaluing silver about 1 per cent, congress passed another statute making the gold coins of Great Britain, Portugal, Brazil, France, Mexico and Colombia legal tender by weight in the payment of debts, thus providing as far as possible against a contraction of the currency on account of the expulsion of silver from the circulation. During the war, when gold was leaving the country, legal tender treasury notes were rapidly issued, under authority of congress, to take its place, and instead of a contraction of the currency we had an expansion. After the war, when it was determined to change the character of our currency again by the resumption of specie payments, the law was enacted four years in advance of the time when it was to take effect in order that ample opportunity might be afforded to adjust the business of the people to the altered conditions. Now, however, all the conservative and prudential considerations that have usually controlled in the settlement of great financial questions seem to be utterly disregarded, and we are confronted by an organized and aggressive movement to destroy by a single blow the measures of value upon which all existing contracts are based and thus subvert the very foundations of our monetary system, without allowing a single day to prepare for the change.

In the general confusion and disorder resulting from such a radical measure what will be the condition of the American laborer? Will he be benefited or injured by reducing the value of the money in which his wages are paid and at the same time increasing the prices of the commodities for which his wages are expended?

Effect on the Wageworkers.

After struggling for more than a quarter of a century, through labor organizations and otherwise, to secure a rate of wages which would make the proceeds of a day's work equal to the cost of a day's subsistence for the workingman and his family, you are asked by the advocates of free coinage to join them in destroying one-half of the purchasing power of the money in which you are paid and impose upon yourselves the task of doubling the nominal amount of your wages hereafter—that is, to struggle for another quarter of a century, or perhaps longer, to raise your wages in a depreciated currency to a point which will enable you to purchase with them as much of the necessaries of life as you can purchase now—and if, after years of contention, privation and industrial disorder, you should at last succeed in so adjusting wages that they would procure at the higher prices of commodities just what they will procure now at the existing prices, what would you have gained by the change from the old to the new conditions?

Fallacy of 50 Cent Dollars.

Money received for wages, like money received on every other account, is valuable only to the extent that it can be exchanged for the other commodities, and it is scarcely necessary to suggest that a dollar worth 50 cents will not purchase as much in the markets as a dollar worth 100 cents. To call a dime a dollar would add nothing whatever to its intrinsic value or purchasing power; it would still buy only a dime's worth of goods. If these propositions are correct, it is clear that when wages are paid in a depreciated currency the rates of wages must be increased in proportion to the depreciation of the money and in proportion to the increase in the prices of other things, or the laborer will suffer a loss. But I affirm that it is the universal rule that the rates of wages do not increase in proportion to the depreciation in the value of the money in which they are paid, and that when the currency is depreciated the rates of wages do not increase in proportion to the increase in the prices of the commodities the laborer is compelled to purchase. If there has been a single exception to this rule in this or in any other country, my investigations have not enabled me to find it, and I do not believe one can be found.

Our War Experience With Depreciated Currency.

It is not my purpose to weary you by the presentation of voluminous statistics, or by a tedious recital of facts, but the particular proposition now under consideration is of such great importance in the discussion of this subject that you must permit me to call your especial attention to the experience of the laboring people in our own country during the years immediately following the introduction of a depreciated paper currency in 1862 and also to the very low rates of wages which now prevail in countries having the silver standard of value or the so called double standard of value with coinage of silver at a legal ratio not corresponding with the commercial value of the metal and, in doing this, I will make no statement that cannot be fully sustained by reliable evidence.

On the 3d of March, 1893, a subcommittee of the committee on finance in the United States senate made a report on the course of prices and wages in this country for a period of 52 years, embracing the prices of almost every article of consumption in common use among the people and the rates of wages in almost every industry carried on during that time and, in order that you may learn from this official and impartial investigation what effect a depreciated currency has on wages and prices, I will briefly state some of the most material facts and conclusions embodied in that document. The subcommittee consisted of five senators representing both political parties and both sides of the currency question, and the investigation, which lasted nearly two years, was most thoroughly and impartially made, with no purpose in view except to ascertain and report the actual facts, and, so far as it relates to questions of fact, the report was unanimous. As stated heretofore, congress, early in the year of 1862, inaugurated the policy of issuing legal tender paper, gold was driven out of circulation, specie payments were suspended, the currency began at once to depreciate and before the close of the year the paper dollar was worth less than 76 cents in gold. From the time the depreciation began the price of commodities and the wages of labor were paid in paper currency, and the injurious effect upon the interests of the laboring man is clearly shown in the report referred to.

Workingmen the Sufferers.

In 1862 the wages of labor, paid in depreciated paper, were less than 3 per cent higher in paper than when paid in gold, but the prices of the 223 articles used by the laborers and other people in the maintenance of their families were nearly 18 per cent higher than they were when paid in gold; in 1863 the wages of labor paid in depreciated paper worth about 69 cents on the dollar were 10½ per cent higher than when paid in gold, but the prices of the articles the laborer had to buy with his wages were nearly 49 per cent higher; in 1864 the wages of labor paid in depreciated paper dollars worth 49 cents each had advanced 25½ per cent, but the prices of the necessaries of life had advanced 90¾ per cent; in 1865 wages paid in paper currency worth 63 cents on the dollar had advance 43 per cent above the rates previously paid in gold, or its equivalent, but the prices of commodities had advanced nearly 117 per cent—that is to say, had more than doubled, and in 1866 wages paid in a currency worth 71 cents on the dollar had advanced a fraction more than 63 per cent from the previous rate in gold or its equivalent, but the prices of commodities had advanced 90 per cent. The rise in the rates of wages never corresponded with the rise in the prices of other things until the year 1869, four years after the close of the war, when the value of our currency was 71 cents on the dollar, and it was quite certain that no further depreciation would occur. In 1860 this country was on a gold basis and and been on that basis for many years under the operation of the acts of 1834 and 1837. Wages were then paid in gold or its equivalent and by reducing the wages paid in a depreciated currency to a gold basis and comparing them with the rates paid in gold in 1860 we shall have another demonstration of the injurious effects of cheap money on the interests of the laborer.

On this basis the laborer received 76 cents and 2 mills in 1863, instead of the gold dollar he received in 1860; in 1864 he received 80 cents and 8 mills instead of a gold dollar, and in 1865 he received 66 cents and 2 mills instead of a gold dollar.

In other words, the wages of labor, measured by gold as they were in 1860, when we had a sound currency, had fallen about 24 per cent in 1863, more than 19 per cent in 1864, and nearly 44 per cent in 1865, when we had a depreciated currency, and, gentlemen, the force of this illustration is greatly augmented by the facts that these reductions in the rates of wages occurred at a time when several hundred thousand laborers had been withdrawn from the field of competition, when the government was engaged in the prosecution of a great war and was expending money lavishly for all kinds of supplies for the army and navy, and when the prices of all the products of labor had largely increased.

Surely if there ever can be a time when an abundance of cheap money will increase the wages and improve the condition of laboring men these results ought to have been accomplished under the combination of favorable circumstances existing, especially in the great centers of industry, from 1861 to 1865, and yet there has been no other period in our history when the rates of wages fell so rapidly or so low.

Chile's Sad Experience.

The recent experience of the republic of Chile furnishes another impressive warning to the wage earner against the evils of a depreciated currency. That country had for a long time the so called double standard of value, with coinage of legal tender gold and silver at the rate of 16.39 to 1, but as this was a considerable undervaluation of silver the coins of that metal went out of circulation and gold constituted the medium of exchange and actual standard of value until about the beginning of the year 1876, but as soon as the commercial value of silver fell below the ratio of 16.39 to 1 as compared with gold all the gold went out of circulation and the country had silver monometallism. In 1875, before this change took place, the peso, or dollar of Chile, was worth about 88½ cents in our money, but in 1885, ten years after, gold went out and silver came in, the peso was worth less than 53 cents in our money. Silver continued to depreciate and, besides, large amounts of paper currency were issued by the government and the banks, and in 1895, 20 years after the change from the gold basis to the silver basis, the peso was worth only about 34¾ cents in our money.

Let us see now what effect this cheap money, or, in other words, this system of silver monometallism which you are asked to adopt here, had upon the wages of labor in that country. Our minister at Santiago has very recently made an official investigation and report upon this subject, which has not yet been published, from which it appears that in the northern part of Chile, where labor has always been in greater demand than elsewhere, on account of the great nitrate fields located in that section of the country, very little change took place even in the nominal rates of wages notwithstanding the great fall in the value of the currency—that is, laborers continued to receive in depreciated money about the same amount they received before in good money. In 1876, when the peso was worth 86½ cents, a mechanic, a boiler maker, a blacksmith, a carpenter, a fireman and an ordinary laborer received together for a day's work 15½ pesos, or received for the same work 20¾ pesos, but owing to the depreciation of the currency this was equal to only $10.93 in our money, and in 1895, 20 years after the country had descended to a silver basis, the same laborers received for the same work 25.95 pesos, but the value of the peso was less than 35 cents, and consequently their wages amounted to only $8.34 in our money, or just about one-half of what they had received 20 years before. In the central part of the country the result was substantially the same, though not quite so injurious to the laborer. In 1875 a day's wages for five men—a mason, a carpenter, a gasfitter, a painter and an ordinary laborer—amounted altogether to $6.45 in our money, but in 1885 the wages of the same men were $5.53, and in 1895 $4.99. In the southern part of the republic there was some increase in the nominal amount of wages paid between 1876 and 1895 on account of the fact that a line of railway was then being constructed through that region by foreign capital, but since the latter date the general average rate of wages has remained substantially the same, although paid in a constantly depreciating currency.

Our minister to Chile, after a very careful examination of the entire situation in that country, says:

"It may be taken for granted that in Chile, as in all other countries which have had a like financial experience, the consequences of cheap money have weighed most heavily upon the classes that are least able to support the burden."

The evils of silver monometallism and a depreciated currency finally became intolerable in that country, and, although it produces considerable silver and very little gold, it has recently adopted the gold standard of value.

Japan's Experience.

In nearly every country in the world having the gold standard of value the wages of labor have increased materially during the last 25 years, and at the same time the purchasing power of the money in which wages are paid has increased also, while in the countries having the silver standard of value wages have been actually reduced by the depreciation of the currency to such an extent that the laborer is in a much worse condition than he was at the beginning of that period. Japan, by far the most progressive and prosperous country in the east, coins both gold and silver at the ratio of 16.118 to 1, a ratio which greatly overvalues silver, and, as the government does not maintain the parity of the two metals, the currency is on a depreciated silver basis. Wages are paid in silver, of course, because the laboring men and women always get the cheapest money in circulation, and they generally pay the highest prices for the articles they buy, for the reason that their purchases are usually made in small quantities at a time. The Japanese silver yen is worth a little less than 50 cents in our money, and when the wages of labor, paid in this depreciated coin, are reduced to our standard of value, they appear so insignificant that it is difficult to understand how the people who receive the miserable pittance can live and maintain their families. The average daily earnings of a bricklayer amount to 33 cents; blacksmiths, carpenters and cabinet makers receive 30 cents; compositors in printing offices, 29 cents; pressmen, 26 cents; roofers, 29 cents; stonecutters, 36 cents; ordinary tailors, 28 cents; weavers, 15 cents. And in all the long list of occupations and wages no laborer, however skilled, can be found who receives more than 49 cents per day, except porcelain artists in the great city of Yokohama, who get 72 cents. Factory laborers even in that city, where most of the great industries are carried on by American or European capitalists, receive 21 cents per day, and in other parts of the country they receive less.

Mexico's Experience.

Our neighboring republic of Mexico, with a constitutional government very similar to our own, with an area of 767,000 square miles and a population of only about 12,000,000, with almost marvelous natural resources awaiting development and offering a most inviting field for the investment of capital and the employment of labor, has the silver standard of value, gold not being in use. And if cheap

(Continued on 3d page.)

"DIRT DEFIES THE KING." THEN

SAPOLIO

IS GREATER THAN ROYALTY ITSELF.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

A orce in Public Affairs and Potent for Entertainment and Instruction o Every Member of the Family.

A Colored Pictorial Supplement With Every Friday's Semi-Weekly.

THE NEW YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, the only Semi-Weekly newspaper which has maintained a successful existence in the United States, is printed every Tuesday and Friday. Regular subscription price $2 a year.

A newspaper of really high intellectual quality, printed in the largest and most legible type used in New York, a great, decent, self respecting and instructive journal, THE TRIBUNE is vigorous in support of Republican principles, but places country even above party and has recently won from the Democratic *New York Sun* the admission that by reason of its thoroughly American spirit, it "commands the respect of all parties" and "occupies a position of distinction in New York.

In directing attention, early and pointedly, to the availability of McKinley and Hobart for the Republican nominations in 1896, THE TRIBUNE played a well known and important part.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE prints the best news, book reviews, foreign letters, editorials, and specia features of THE DAILY TRIBUNE. It has a charming page for women, excellent market reports and informa tion for farmers, a department of Science and Mechanics in which poor inventors can exploit their inventions free of charge, and a great variety of stories and entertaining miscellany. Never unprofitable, full of what is useful and inspiring, every reader of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE feels that he is in touch with the bustle and best of life.

Men and women leading busy lives have little opportunity for vacation; and for their entertainment and the amusement of the young, the TRIBUNE will hereafter issue, with every Friday's SEMI-WEEKLY, a colored serio-comic pictorial supplement of 16 pages, entitled "TWINKLES." But in order to possess "TWINKLES" a ubscriber must hereafter remit the full sum of the SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE—$2 a year—to THE TRIBUNE itself direct.

"TWINKLES" is handsomely printed on superfine paper; and every one of its 16 pages is filled with jokes witty paragraphs, and gossip about noted people, sprinkled amongst which are fifty or more political or oth artoons, in several colors, half-tone portraits of well known men and women (life-like as photographs), and humorous pen drawings. There is not a word or a picture unfit for the family; and the amusing contents of "TWINKLES" will prove a welcome addition to the more serious contents of the paper.

"TWINKLES" is virtually a five cent comic weekly, price 5 cents a copy; $2 a year. But it is given free to every one who orders the SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE for one year and remits to THE TRIBUNE direct, the regular subscription price of $2 a year. He thus gets two $2 papers for the price of one. This is a bargain, considering that the TRIBUNE is incapable of sending into any family anything which is unfit to be read there.

Sample copies of Friday's SEMI-WEEKLY free.

Those who do not remit $2 to THE TRIBUNE direct will not receive the colored supplement.

THE TRIBUNE, New York.

The Bellefonte Republican

To CORRESPONDENTS.—No communication published unless accompanied by the real name of the writer.
Correspondents should write upon but one side of the paper, and avoid the use of pale or fancy inks.

EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Local Department.

—Sheriff Cronister has purchased the Stewart property, near Martha, and is improving it.

—The Prohibition Club will meet in the usual place on Tuesday evening, May 4 at 7:30 o'clock.

—W. W. Montgomery has very much improved his residence on Allegheny street by building a handsome porch.

—The Potter house at Philipsburg has changed hands, Mrs. Leister retiring and Mr. G. W. Mapledoram taking her place.

—The Easter edition of the Democratic Watchman was very pretty and up-to-date. For push and enterprise its publishers are hard to beat. The Watchman may be a little old but its a daisy.

All those creeping, crawling, stinging sensations that combine to make up the tortures of any itching disease of the skin are instantly relieved and permanently cured by Doan's Ointment. Take no substitute. Doan's never fails.

—The State Normal School base ball club defeated the State College club Saturday afternoon by a score of 9 to 4. This looks bad for State College, to loose the first game of the season.

CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

—While at work at Nigh Ore Bank Monday morning, Wm Woods, a teamster, was kicked in the ribs by a mule which he was driving. One of his ribs was broken and another suffered a compound fracture.

—Governor Hastings has completed the list of members of the Pennsylvania Commission to the Tennessee Centennial to be held at Nashville beginning Monday, May 1st. The members from this section are J. King McLanahan' Hollidaysburg; George M. Patterson, Willamsburg, and John P. Harris, Bellefonte.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.
Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

—Mrs. Grace E. Dutton, a daughter of Col. Dunham of this city, has been engaged to give ten demonstration cooking lectures before the chautauqua Assembly at Long Beach, a summer resort on the Pacific coast of Southern California in July next for which she is to receive $200. Mrs Dutton, at one time was a pupil in the public schools of this city.

"My husband had two cancers taken from his face, and another was coming on his lip. He took two bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters and it disappeared. He is completely well." Mrs Wm. Kirby, Akron, Erie Co., N. Y.

—The Philipsburg Journal of Monday says:—

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Morgan, and son L. Ray, drove over from State College on Saturday, and remained here with friends until yesterday evening. The latter who is a clerk n the post office at State College, made us a very pleasant call.

Do Your Feet Ache?
Shake into your shoes Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Tired, Sweating, Aching feet. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25c, Sample FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted Le Roy, N. Y.

Independence vs Ignorance

The Coudersport Enterprise perpetrates the following libel: A Tioga county school teacher has lost her position because she preferred to get her meals at home rather than board around. In a note apprising her of her dismissal was the following sentence: "I am serprized that yew he d the urv to do it."

Does Your Heart Flutter?
If so, it's a sign of heart disorder Don't neglect the symptom. Heart troubles develop insidiously and rapidly. "I have used two bottles of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart, and have been entirely cured of palpitation and fluttering of the heart. I cannot estimate the value of this great remedy. I believe it has saved my life James Orr Alliance, O.
J. N. & S. Krumrine

Attempted Robbery at Zion.

Some time during last night burglars attempted to break into the general store of B. A. Noll and Brother at Zion, but were eviently frightened off before they succeeded in gaining an entrance. The attempt was made to force an entrance at the double doors in the rear and they had cut around the lock and opened the outside doors, and had started to work on the inner doors, but for some reason gave it up as a bad job and left.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
CURE CONSTIPATION
REGULATE THE LIVER
10¢ 25¢ 50¢
ALL DRUGGISTS
ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascarets are the Ideal Laxative, never grip or gripe, but cause easy natural results. Sample and booklet free. Ad. STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York. 217.

IN BOROUGH COUNCIL.

The Work Which Was Done By That Body Monday Night.

The regular semi-monthly session of the Bellefonte Council convened Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock, with the following members present: Messrs. Hillibish, Valentine, Shortlidge, Garrity, Brachbill and Shaffer.

Council was called to order by President Hillibish and the minutes of the last meeting were read by Clerk Isaac Mitchell. There being no corrections they stood approved.

Mr. Crider requested the grade of Ridge street, between Linn and Curtin streets. He also asked for an extra policeman, whose beat should be between Lamb and Curtin streets.

A petition was read, signed by many citizens, requesting that Wm. Garis be retained as an extra policeman.

Chairman Brachbill, of the Street committee, reported the cleaning of Water street from High street bridge to G. W. Jackson's mill; also Willowbank street from Jackson's mill to F. P. Blair's, also Thomas street from the Brethren church to the residence of Isaac Mitchell; also East Linn street from F. P. Green's to Woodcock residence. Have made a tour of the town with the Borough Engineer and hand in our report: Pavement in front of Sechler's store needs repairing. Curb stone should be repaired on crossing leading from Centre County Bank to Jacob Valentine's property. Several other pavements were reported as out of condition. Borough Engineer has given grade to Mr. Parks and Mrs. Satterfield on Willowbank street.

Mr. Valentine, of the Water committee, reported repairing of broken fire plug on Spring street. Since the fire at the Electric Light works arrangements have been made to have the fire alarm signals sounded from Water works until the whistle at the Electric Light station is repaired.

Mr. Shortlidge, of the Village Improvement committee, stated that he believed that when the Telephone and Electric Light companies were granted permission to erect poles, the understanding was that they should paint them. This they are not doing.

Chairman Valentine, of the Fire and Police committee, reported that the committee had visited the Logan hose house and found 950 feet of hose. At the Undine 850 feet. The Fire Marshal suggested that if they knew where the defective hose was it could be detached from the rest. This could be done by testing it. Recommend that the Fire Marshal be instructed to make a test, under the supervision of a committee. The bad hose could then be repaired. The Fire Marshal states that they have plenty of hose if it will stand the test. This will save buying any new hose.

The request of Mr. Crider for a grade on North Ridge street was referred to the Street committee.

In regard to the petition to retain Wm. Garis as an extra policeman, the Chairman of the Fire and Police committee stated that such petitions tended to demoralize the police force.

Mr. Shortlidge moved that any action in this matter be postponed until next meeting.

Mr. Valentine moved that the report of the Street committee be adopted and that property owners be notified to repair pavements in ten days, and where new pavements are required, to be laid within thirty days from date of notice.

The President stated that the Clerk should notify the Finance committee to consult with the Borough Solicitor in regard to raising the money for the new building, and as soon as they came to any decision a special meeting of Council should be called to act upon it.

The Street committee was instructed to consult with the Borough Solicitor in regard to drawing up a bicycle ordinance and report at next meeting.

Mr. Shortlidge presented a preamble and resolution, as follows:

WHEREAS, The law under which this Borough is organized requires that policemen shall be appointed by Council; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Burgess is hereby advised that all regular and special policemen shall be appointed by Council and properly qualified before they enter upon their duties.

Mr. Shortlidge moved that Wm. Musser be appointed a special policeman in the pay of Col. Reynolds.

The following bills were read and approved, after which Council was declared adjourned:

R. J. Schadd & Bro.	$29 82
Water pay roll	58 30
Street pay roll	37 60
Police pay roll	58 34
	$184 06

Everybody Says So.
Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, act gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispel colds, cure headache, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. to-day; 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

Seibert-Thompson.

A very pretty wedding took place this morning at 9:30 o'clock, at the home of Mrs. Harpster, in Benner township. The contracting parties were Miss Nora Thompson, daughter of Mrs. Harpster, and Mr. George E. Seibert, of Johnstown, Pa. The ceremony was performed by Rev. D. L. Jones, of Bellefonte. Only the immediate friends and relatives of the bride and groom were present.

As soon as the wedding was over they started for their future home in Johnstown. The bride is well known in Bellefonte, and is a pretty and accomplished young lady. For some time she held the position of clerk in B. C. Achenbach's bakery; during this time she won for herself many warm friends by her bright and attractive ways.

The groom is a Centre county man, a graduate of the State College, and now holds a reponsible position as mechanical engineer with the Cambria Iron company.

THE REPUBLICAN extends to them its heartiest congratulations.

To Cure Constipation Forever.
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

A Clever Comedy.

The laughable comedy "The Cheerful Liar" was very creditably performed at Garman's Opera House, Monday evening, by Mr. Willard Lee and the American Academy Company. It is a play without a plot and was written for laughing purposes only. There was a fair audience present.

Mr. Lee, as Hastings Hussel, J. P., was very successful in his efforts to please, and the mystifying illusions which he introduced during the last act were of a high order. The supporting throughout was fair. Special mention might be made of Miss Gertrude Shipman, Miss Bertha Harkness, Messrs. J. B. Bender, H. P. Meck, S. K. Harkness and Frank P. Boyer.

Licensed to Marry.

Following is the list of marriage licenses granted by Register Rumberger during the past week:

Wm. W. McGee, of Magee's Mills, Clearfield, county and Bertha E. Long, of Howard, Pa.,

Arthur C. Young, of Hecla Pa., and Emma M. Minnick of Nittany, Pa.,

George. E. Seibert and Nora B. Thompson both of Benner Township.

John H. Crossmire, of Curtins Works, and Candace Bridge, of Marion Twp.

John H. Maffet, of Osceola, Clearfield county, and Alice J. Fleck, of Julian Pa.,

Henry H. Clark, and Maud C. Bitner, both of Eagleville, Pa.,

Rev. Oliver Govnall of Apollo, Pa., and Phoebe Ann Lamb, of Philipsburg, Pa.,

John I. Gray, of Half Moon Twp, and Nannie C. Woodring of Port Matilda.

BURGLARS ON THE RAMPAGE.

The Coal Office of E. K. Rhoads Burglarized on Monday Night. Thieves Secured Only $1.37.

On Tuesday when James Wigley opened up the coal office of Edward K. Rhoads he was very much surprised to find things topsy-turvy. He lost no time in making an investigation, and found that some time during the night burglars had gained an entrance by prying open a window in Mr. Rhoads' private office on the side next the coal sheds. They had at first tried to pry open a window in the front office, but on account of a heavy desk which stands in front of it they were unable to do so. Burned matches and bits of paper were scattered over the floor and the drawers in the desks in both the front and rear offices were ransacked. In one of the drawers in the desk they found $1.30, which they appropriated to their own use. The money drawer was broken open, but they only succeeded in getting a few pennies out of that, as Mr. Rhoads never leaves much money in the drawer over night.

The burglars made a strenuous effort to force open the big safe in the rear office, but failed to do so. Their work here showed that they were amateurs at the business. The marks on the safe looked as if they were made by a crowbar or cold chisel. The knobs had been removed from the hinges, the handles are badly bent and the combination lock looks as if it had been hammered by a heavy piece of iron. The thieves were evidently only after money, as they left quite a number of valuable articles undisturbed. A new overcoat belonging to Frank Rhoads, and several other articles of wearing apparel were hanging in a closet, and three horse blankets were hanging on a chair. They also overlooked several postage stamps which were lying in one of the drawers which they ransacked. Either they were green at the business or they were frightened off before they had completed their job.

HOOD'S PILLS cure Liver Ills, Biliousness, Indigestion, Headache. Easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

The Undine Easter Ball.

The grand Easter select assembly of the Undine Fire company, was held in the Bush Arcade Hall Monday night. The attendance was large, and all present passed a very enjoyable evening. A splendid street parade took place at eight o'clock, and the company, headed by their superb band, made a fine showing. At nine o'clock the grand march took place; it was led in a very graceful manner by Miss Celia McMahon and her brother Joseph McMahon. The many intricate movements were executed with skill and grace and the sight was indeed a very pretty one. Dancing was kept up until two o'clock with intermission at twelve o'clock for refreshments which were served in an ante room. Everything passed off smoothly and the committee in charge deserve great credit for this. The following are the members of the committee. John Beezer, chairman. Frank Waltz, Harry Lose, William Flack and Joseph Lose.

Some People's Folly.

Why some persons will suffer with the excruciating pangs of rheumatism, when they can be so easily cured by that greatest of pain-cures, Salvation Oil, is past human comprehension. That Salvation Oil does cure rheumatism is evidenced by Mr. G. F. Schrader, Pierce, Neb., who says: "I have used Salvation Oil and think there is no liniment on earth like it. I had the rheumatism for several months and could get no relief until I used Salvation Oil, two bottles of which effected a cure, and I feel as well as ever. No home should be without it." Salvation Oil is sold everywhere for 25 cents. When dealers offer a substitute beware, you'll be victimized. Insist on having the best, Salvation Oil.

Forsale by C. M. Parrish.

A Slight Mixup.

A slight misunderstanding which ended in blows, occured at the saddler shop of James I McClure on Bishop street Tuesday evening about 7.30 o'clock between Mr. McClure and Mr. A. A. Dale, a prominent attorney of this city. The dispute was about a citizen of our town who has gained a high position in state and nation. In the scrimmage Mr. McClure was knocked down and a whetstone narrowly missed Mr. Dales head before it crashed through a plate glass window. Mr. Dale was arrested after the fight but waived a hearing and gave a bond for his appearance at court.

The above are the facts in the case. The whole thing was done in the heat of passion, and both men greatly regret the occurence. They have been friends for many years previous, having hunted and fished together; and no doubt will settle this matter amicably.

PERSONAL PENCILINGS.

Ex-Judge A. O. Furst is sojourning at Atlantic City.

John P. Harris made a business trip to Tyrone Tuesday.

Col. George A. Bayard is confined to his house by illness.

Judge C. A. Faulkner, of Philipsburg, was in town Monday.

Fred Kurtz Jr., of Centre Hall, was in town Monday on a visit.

C. P. Hewes, Esq is at present in Philadelphia on legal business.

Mrs. J. A. Aikens spent Easter with friends in Harrisburg.

Miss Lizzie Fry, of Bellefonte, is visiting friends in Pine Grove Mills.

Solomon Peck, of Nittany, transacted business in Bellefonte Saturday,

Dr. O. W. McEntyre, of Howard, was in town Saturday on business.

Mr. W. T. Kelley left Friday evening for Philadelphia to spend Easter.

E. T. Antis, of Clearfield, is visiting friends and relatives in this place.

Mr. Daniel Garman left for Atlantic City Monday morning, on pleasure bent.

Rev. Robert E. Wright, rector of the Episcopal Church, is out of town this week.

Rev. William Laurie and George L. Potter attended the Presbytery in Mifflin last week.

Mr. James Lane of Lewistown spent Easter Sunday with his parents in this place.

Joseph, L, Montgomery arrived home Wednesday from a short trip to Philadelphia.

Thomas F. Brumgart and daughter, of Wolf's store was in town Monday on business.

Mr. and Mrs. George T. Brew, of Grantsville, Md., are visiting friends in this place.

George L. Williams of Howard, shook ing hands with his many friends in this place Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Harris Mann, of Reedsville' were the guests of his parents in this place this week.

Mrs. Geo. W. Rumberger and her daughter went down to Salona Friday on a visit to her son.

William Doak who formerly lived in Bellefonte but now resides in Tyrone spent Sunday here.

Miss Nan Schofield returned Tuesday from New York city where she had been visiting friends.

Mr. Isaac Thomas, who was laid up with stomach trouble most of the winter is able to be out again.

Mrs. Robert Valentine arrived home Wednesday after a three weeks visit to friends in Baltimore.

Mrs. John Bullock who has been visiting, friends in Mechanicsburg and philadelphia arrived home Saturday.

Joseph Norris, after a pleasant visit with friends in this place, returned to his home in Altoona Friday evening.

Al Neubaur, the gentlemanly clerk at the Brockerhoff house, left Friday evening for a ten days visit at Erie, Pa.

Mrs. Barbara Rankin and her daughter Bella left Friday for Harrisburg, to spend Easter with Mrs. D. H. Hastings.

Mrs. J. Z. Long, of Howard and Miss Knoll, of McGee's Mills, spent Wednesday in Bellefonte with friends and relatives.

Edward Hughes, son of Prof. J. P. Hughes, departed for Chicago the beginning of this week. He will make that his future home.

Mrs. McNeil, of Haddonfield, N. J., who has been visiting Mrs. W. H. Wilkinson of this city debarted for her home Tuesday morning.

Miss Minnie Wilkinson and Miss Powell left for New York City Tuesday morning to visit friends. They expect to be gone about two weeks.

Mrs W. L. Kurtz and children of Lewisburg were in Bellefonte Monday, leaving on the 4:44 train for Pittsburg and the south on a visit.

Captain W. C. Kress, of Lock Haven a well known lawyer and Supreme Court reporter transacted business in Bellefonte Monday afternoon.

D. Edwin Wine, after spending several days at the home of Col J. L. Spangler in this city returned to his home in Bustleton, Pa., Tuesday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamill Boal have moved to town from the farm near Lemont, and are occupying the house on Willow Bank street vacated by Howard Tipton.

Miss Jennie Stover, who is employed in the art studio of H. A. Gripp, Tyrone, Pa., arrived home Saturday to spend Easter Sunday with her parents in this place.

C. U. Hoffer, formerly of Bellefonte but now of Philipsburg, has received and accepted a position as book-keeper and cashier of the Atlantic refining company's Philipsburg branch.

John P. Harris, Cashier, and James P. Coburn, President, of the First National Bank, attended the meeting of group six of the State Bankers Association held at Clearfield last Friday.

CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure
Celebrated for its great leavening strength and healthfulness. Assures the food against alum and all forms of adulteration common to the cheap brands.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Cutting Affray at Snow Shoe Int.

A very serious cutting affray occured at Snow Shoe intersection Saturday night in which a tramp whose name we could not learn received a very ugly knife wound in the thigh, which may result in his death. The man was taken to Milesburg and turned over to the Overseer of the poor, who secured medical attention for him. The man who was injured says that a crowd of them were throwing knives at a barrell when he accidently got in their way and received the wound in his thigh. An investigation was held before Squire Green of Milesburg, which resulted in the remanding to jail of a tramp named Walter Baker, to await the result of the injuries.

HOW TO FIND OUT.

Fill a bottle or common water glass with urine and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates a diseased condition of the kidneys. When urine stains linen it is positive evidence of kidney trouble. Too frequent desire to urinate or pain in the back, is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

WHAT TO DO.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp Root, the great kidney remedy, fulfills every wish in relieving pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passages. It corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to get up many times during the night to urinate. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists, price fifty cents and one dollar. For a sample bottle and pamphlet, both sent free by mail, mention the REPUBLICAN and send your full post office address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghampton, N. Y. The proprietors of this paper guarrantee the genuineness of this offer.

A Bicycle Accident.

While riding a bicycle around the diamond after dinner Harry Bentley was thrown off, breaking his left arm above the wrist. He was taken to the office of the Dr. George F. Harris, where the limb was set. The boy suffered a great deal of pain, but bore it very heroically, refusing to take any anæsthetic. He is a grandson of H. C. Yerger, of the Brant House, and is here on a vist. His home is in Joliet, Ill.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.
To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Death at Milesburg.

Wm. Broom, died at his home in Milesburg Saturday last, of bladder affection. Deceased was seventy-four years of age and followed the occupation of an axe-maker. He worked for many years at Mann's axe factory. The funeral took place at Milesburg Tuesday afternoon.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.
Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

Death of a Child.

William Henry, son of Harry Wagner, of Snow Shoe Intersection, died on Saturday last, aged seven months. Interment took place Tuesday afternoon in Advent cemetery.

In case of burns, sprains, scalds, or any of the other accidental pains likely to come to the human body, Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil gives almost instant relief.

—W. E. Terry, the miller, caught six beautiful speckled trout yesterday, everyone over eleven inches long.

To Cure Constipation Forever.
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

—The cold wave Monday night greatly delayed gardening.